

# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

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No. 49

## THE INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION.

The financial crisis which arose about three months ago with a suddenness that almost completely paralyzed the industries of the country at a time when prosperity in the highest degree was general, appears to have run its course with respect to its effect on the banks. All over the country Clearing House certificates are being rapidly retired and cash payments by the banks are being made. Nevertheless the banks are far more conservative in making loans than they have been at any time within the last ten years or longer, and this in face of the fact that there is actually more money in the country to-day than there has ever been during its history.

Insofar as the panic had the effect of squeezing the water out of the stocks of over-capitalized corporations, calling a halt on the prosecution of schemes of promoters of wild-cat propositions, and effecting a return to safe and sane methods of banking, it was in a great measure a blessing. Unfortunately, however, these most desirable reforms were not effected within such a remarkably short period without causing intense suffering to hundreds of thousands of people who were not in the slightest degree responsible for the gradual growth of the abuses which finally paralyzed the business of the country.

At the beginning the situation was described as "a rich man's panic." To-day the conditions are such that the working classes are the greatest sufferers.

With the prices of the necessities of life at the top notch and rents at a figure that can only be termed exorbitant, hundreds of thousands of working men and women, without warning, have been thrown out of employment during a season when the hardships of lack of work are greatest.

The reasons given for the cause of the panic vary widely, but in the main those whose opinions are worthy of consideration agree that our financial troubles are primarily due to the operations of the class known as "frenzied financiers." With prosperity—such prosperity as had never before been known in this country—at full tide, Credit became inflated to such an extent that money in vast sums could be borrowed on "any old kind" of security in the form of a bond or a stock certificate. Of course these conditions prevailing a crash was certain to occur. The fact that a great majority of the bankers of the country consistently adhered to a policy which experience had proven to be the only one to follow in

order to effectively guard against disaster did not alter the fact that these conservative bankers were seriously hampered by the operations of the "frenzied financiers," and consequently have been practically forced to become ultra-conservative in the matter of making loans. The effect of this radical curtailment of credit is being felt keenly in all branches of business, and has reached the stage where the cry of "hard times" that prevailed in 1893, and for some time thereafter, is heard on all sides.

The number of unemployed has reached such vast proportions as to become an extremely serious problem in every large city in the country, and various schemes, new and old, are being advanced as remedial measures.

In San Francisco, notwithstanding the fact that a vast amount of reconstruction work is yet to be done, the army of unemployed is increasing daily, and already measures have been taken designed to deal with the situation. The State Federation of Labor, at the convention recently held in Vallejo, adopted resolutions favoring a proposition to issue in small denominations the unsold bonds now in the Treasury of this city, the proceeds to be used to furnish work to the unemployed in repairing the streets, etc. The proposition will be brought to the attention of the municipal authorities some time during the coming week. It is also proposed that the Relief Corporation devote some of its surplus money to relieving the situation by providing employment on public works at "\$1 and three meals a day."

And here, if this latter proposition becomes effective, will arise a situation that will command the closest attention of Organized Labor. We know that there exists in the community an element that is always keenly on the alert to take advantage of an opportunity to cut wages. In the present situation these men apparently believe that opportunity exists, and already several attempts have been made to cut wages, but so far have been unsuccessful. This fact, however, does not indicate the abandonment of the wage-cutting policy by any means. If the financial situation does not improve with much greater rapidity than is the case at present, we can look for further efforts to slash the wage rate. The bank clearings show steady progress toward the normal, but this gratifying fact will not deter a certain class of employers from taking advantage of any opportunity that presents itself to reduce their payrolls.

Under these circumstances it becomes abso-

lutely necessary that the labor unions exercise extreme care in maintaining conditions respecting hours and wages that now exist. Production may be restricted for some time to come—for how long no one can predict with certainty, but whether the return to normal conditions is postponed for one or six months, the fact remains that a reduction of wages is not justifiable and should be resisted at all hazards by Organized Labor.

Samuel Gompers, a year ago, in an able paper, sounded a warning with respect to the dangers he foresaw of the inauguration of a campaign of wage-slashing by the Manufacturers' Association, and, advised the labor unionists of the country to prepare to resist to the utmost any attempt to reduce wages. Many organizations have taken advantage of Gompers' warning and have built up defense funds that will enable them to make a firm stand against the enforcement of a wage-slashing policy in their several crafts and callings.

Here, in San Francisco, notwithstanding the heavy drains on their resources made during the last year, the unions are in splendid condition financially, and are thoroughly capable of "holding fast" to their present wage scales.

Let relief for the unorganized unemployed be provided by either the municipality, Relief Corporation, or concerted action of the citizens, but this relief must not take such form as will serve as an entering wedge to effect wage reductions in any craft or calling.

An interesting and comprehensive review of the industrial situation appears in the last issue of *The Public* of Chicago, and is herewith quoted. That journal says:

The thirteenth week of the industrial depression of 1907-08 discloses no general improvement. Cash payments have been partly resumed, and there are some resummptions of employment; but purchasing is contracted and the army of the disemployed has grown

The story of depression may be inferred from the thousands of empty freight cars in railroad switching yards, which at this season of the year should be free of empty cars. Emergency lodging houses have been established at Chicago for workless men, the municipal lodging house having been compelled to turn away hundreds for lack of space. A procession of the disemployed waited upon the Mayor of Boston on the 8th and petitioned for city work. In Cincinnati \$20,000 has been appropriated by the city administration to furnish work to the disemployed. An unemployed procession marched to the St. Louis City Hall and begged for work on the

(Continued on page 9.)



## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting  
Held January 17, 1908.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Alexander in the chair; minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

**CREDENTIALS**—Retail Shoe Clerks—J. K. Jones, Max Licht, H. Cantrowith. Metal Polishers—F. O. Smith, J. Ferrer. Printing Pressmen—O. A. Hutchins, vice G. B. Benham. Milk Wagon Drivers—M. F. Shannon, M. E. Decker, Wm. Tibballs, Frank J. McGovern. Bakers No. 274—P. Petzold. Bakery Wagon Drivers—Frank Price, Walter Sulberg. Boot and Shoe Cutters—W. J. Silva. Machine Hands—D. McLennan, W. C. Wickwire. Machinists Auxiliary—F. Dyson, A. J. Creon, H. Parks. Musicians—Harry Menke, C. F. Schuppert, B. Schonenberg, J. W. Spencer, W. C. Kittler, J. Dennis, F. Heitman. Sailors—E. Ellison, E. A. Erickson, H. Durholt, M. Hunter, Walter Macarthur, Paul Scharrenberg, Chas. Taucer, J. V. Thompson, R. Tunnell, J. H. Tennenson. Water Workers—J. Lacy, M. Ryan. Molders—J. O. Walsh, Wm. P. McCabe, J. J. Field, H. Pawlesky, T. Moore. Photo Engravers—Andrew J. Gallagher, J. W. Hogan. Delegates seated.

**COMMUNICATIONS**—Filed—From the Knights of Royal Arch, notifying Council of the appointment of committee. From the International Ladies' Garment Workers, Local No. 28, requesting a statement of the strike fund when issued. *Referred to Organizing Committee*—From M. O'Donoghue, President of Laborers' Union, relative to affiliation. *Referred to Executive Committee*—From the Akron Central Labor Union, an appeal for financial assistance. *Referred to LABOR CLARION*—From Joint Eight-Hour Committee of Akron, Ohio, notifying the Council of the unfair firm known as the Werner Co. *Referred to Secretary*—From Bookbinders, Local No. 5, of Akron, Ohio, with enclosed tickets for benefit. From the American Federation of Labor relative to the Boilermakers, Local No. 205. *Referred to Financial Secretary*—From Telephone Operators, notifying Council of the reduction in number of delegates. From Street R. R. Employees, No. 205, requesting remittance of three months' dues. Moved and seconded that the request be granted. Carried.

**REPORTS OF UNIONS**—Retail Clerks—Mission stores refused to close; are planning a joint campaign for early closing with Shoe Clerks; Fillmore street merchants also refusing to close; union will give a benefit at the Sixteenth street Theatre, on Thursday evening, January 30th, in order to rehabilitate the sick fund.

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**—Recommends: 1.—That in view of the fact that the finances of the Council were heavily taxed at this time, the communication requesting financial assistance from the Kenosha, Wis., be filed. Concurred in. 2.—That the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott upon the Golden Gate Stables, 906 Buchanan street, subject to the report of the Secretary. Moved that the Council declare the said stable unfair. Carried. Moved to proceed with the special order of business, the nomination and election of a delegate to the Seattle Convention of the Asiatic Exclusion Leagues. Carried. J. O. Walsh having been nominated at the previous meeting, and no further nominations being made, it was moved that nominations close; carried. Moved that the Secretary cast the ballot for Bro. Walsh; carried. The Chair declared Bro. Walsh duly elected to represent Council in Seattle. In a few remarks Delegate Walsh thanked the Council for the honor conferred. Moved to allow delegate \$6.00 per day and railroad fare. Carried.

**REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE**—Committee reported that it had sent copies of proposed agreement to the different parties in interest in the Boilermakers' dispute, requesting them to reply by Friday evening, January 17, 1908, and that the committee would

meet at that time to hear their answers. The committee also took up the case of Laundry Workers, Local No. 26. Bro. Black, President of that organization, stated that at a recent meeting the union had decided to place itself in good standing with the International. Bro. Gray, representing the International, assured the committee that the International would return the old charter and the local would be allowed to retain its old number.

Report of Joint Committee held Friday evening, January 17, 1908.—Committee met to consider the answers of the different lodges of Boilermakers, and the International Vice-President relative to the proposed agreement. Lodge No. 25 signified its willingness to sign and did so, placing the seal of their organization thereto. Bro. Weyand, representing the International, also signed the agreement, and in a written statement agreed to live up to its provisions. The committee submitted the following recommendations: "We recommend to the Council that Lodge No. 205 be instructed to sign the proposed agreement within one week or withdraw their delegates from this Council." Moved to concur in the recommendation of the committee; carried.—37 ayes 26 noes. On the above question Bro. Weyand, representing the International Boilermakers, and Bro. J. I. Nolan, Business Agent of the Iron Molders, were granted the privilege of the floor.

**ORGANIZING COMMITTEE**—Recommend: That the application for affiliation of Local No. 986, Brotherhood of Painters, be accepted and that its delegates be seated in the Council. Carried.

Moved that further reports of committees be postponed for one week and that we proceed with nominations of officers. Carried.

**NOMINATIONS**—President, T. A. Reardon, Jos. Verra. Vice-President, Max E. Licht. Recording Secretary, Andrew J. Gallagher. Financial Secretary, J. J. Kenny. Treasurer, D. McLennan. Sergeant-at-Arms, P. O'Brien. Trustees—J. W. Spencer, J. W. Hogan, Chas. Schuppert. Law and Legislative Committee—C. H. Parker, Jas. Bowlan, Theo. Johnson. Executive Committee—Chas. Schilling, T. R. Angove, R. Schwarting, F. J. Pratt, Chas. Cordes, A. C. Rose, Geo. A. Tracy, J. O'Fallon, J. H. Warwick, Frank McGovern, D. J. Murray, P. O'Brien. Organizing Committee—J. O. Walsh. Moved that the rules be suspended and that further nominations be postponed for one week; carried.

**RECEIPTS**—Ship Joiners, \$4; Cooks, \$14; Ship Drillers, \$12; Beer Bottlers, \$12; Typographical, \$18; Electrical Workers, \$14; Soda and Mineral Water Drivers, \$4; Machinists, \$20; Steam Fitters, \$4; Pile Drivers, \$6; Garment Workers, \$10; Clerks, \$16; Boot and Shoe Cutters, \$4; Sailors, \$20; Machine Hands, \$2; Grocery Clerks, \$4; Bakery Wagon Drivers, \$4; Laundry Drivers, \$6; Hatters, \$4; Carriage and Wagon Workers, \$24; Bartenders, \$10; Metal Polishers, \$4; Janitors, \$4; Pie Bakers, \$2; Leo Michelson, account of Label Calendar, \$120.05. Total, \$342.05.

**EXPENSES**—Secretary, \$30; stenographer, \$20; postage, \$3; Call, 75 cents; Daily News, 25 cents; Crocker & Langley, directory, \$6; American Printing Co., \$2.50; A. F. of L., copies of proceedings, \$68.84. Total, \$131.34.

Adjourned at 12:05 a. m. Respectfully submitted,  
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

A Washington report says: "Each emigrant who came to this country during 1907 brought in \$20 in cash." The report does not say how much they took out. Up to December 20, 1907, over 500,000 aliens sailed from New York to Europe.

The Joint Executive Board of the St. Louis Union of Retail Clerks' International Association has inaugurated a movement to enforce the Sunday closing law against retail stores in St. Louis and for the eight-hour workday.

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Men's \$1.50 Overshirts \$1.25  
for ..... each

A mixture of cotton and wool yarns; heavy winter weight; will not shrink; cut very full in the body and long; all seams double stitched, making them very strong. Neat stripe pattern; fast color; sizes 14 1-2 to 18.

Men's Cotton Underwear 50c  
..... garment

Heavy weight jersey ribbed undershirts and drawers. The shirts have close fitting French neck and self-finished opening in front. The drawers have finished waist bands and double gussets; colors—ecru, pink, blue and the natural gray; all sizes.

**Hale's**  
GOOD GOODS

979 to 987 Market—25 to 33 Sixth.

**J. J. Gildea & Co.**  
ALWAYS RELIABLE

**Clothiers  
Hatters  
Furnishers**

**STRICTLY ONE PRICE**

AMERICAN STORE

748 Market St., Cor. Grant Ave.

**SATURDAY EVENING POST IS UNFAIR  
DON'T BUY IT! DON'T READ IT!**

**The Cream of All Beers  
YOSEMITE -:- LAGER**

**A Home Product and Best on Market**

**GUARANTEED TO CONFORM STRICTLY  
TO THE NEW PURE FOOD ACT**

BREWED BY

**ENTERPRISE  
BREWING CO.**

San Francisco, Cal.



## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The future looks so gloomy, I cannot cut a caper—  
Lord have mercy on my soul and also on this paper.  
The landlord's showing me his bill, and I am feeling  
sore,  
As I think, the worst has come—the bonus is no  
more!

They cut it off, boys; ain't it awful!  
How cruel it all does seem.  
It's up to us to "go some" slowly;  
No more "Bourbon," no more "steam."

Do we worship the Almighty Dollar, and the Eagle  
in full flight?

I'll wager the money beats the Eagle, for it's gone  
before the night.

Oh, those sandwiches—ham and cheese—and the  
prime roast beef galore!

Now, we'll try a spell of pastry, for the bonus is  
no more!

We'll have no more champagne suppers, and "Dago"  
dinners nevermore.

And in our sleep and waking we'll hear collectors  
at the door.

But, whatever happens, there's no use feeling sore  
just because it is decreed that the bonus is no more.

With apologies to—

A. MUTT.

In addition to the already long list of aspirants  
for delegatorial honors at the Boston convention  
of the International Typographical Union from No.  
21, J. K. Phillips, one of the oldest members of the  
union, has announced his determination to enter  
the race. From all appearances, we are to have an  
old-time campaign, which is not a bad thing in  
itself and which will arouse added interest in union  
affairs. It may be a difficult matter to choose three  
from among so many good men whose names have  
been mentioned, but the union, as a whole, is to be  
congratulated because of the fact that it is assured  
of a first-class delegation in any event.

The quarterly dividend of the Butterick Publish-  
ing Company, which had always been paid regularly  
before they decided to fight the Typographical Union  
in its effort to establish the eight-hour workday,  
was again passed on December 15th last by order of  
the Board of Directors. The fight instituted against  
this concern is having its effect, not only in the  
passing of dividends, but in the depreciation of the  
company's stock. This concern publishes the *De-  
lineator* and the *Designer* and other fashion  
magazines, and also manufactures the Butterick  
patterns, all of which are considered unfair to or-  
ganized labor. The McCall patterns are produced  
under fair conditions, and commended to the ladies.

Grace M. Calvert, for many years a member of  
No. 21, died at her home, 142 Nineteenth avenue, on  
Saturday, the 18th inst. Mrs. Calvert was well and  
favorably known among the members of the job  
branch and her demise, after a brief illness, came  
as a shock to all who knew her. Funeral services  
were held on Tuesday, the 21st, at Odd Fellows'  
Cemetery, Point Lobos avenue, and were conducted  
by the Rev. Robert Lord Cave, pastor of the West  
Side Christian Church, assisted by the Knickerbocker  
Quartet. The chapel was filled to its capacity and  
the floral offerings were unusually profuse, being  
an evidence of the high esteem in which Mrs. Cal-  
vert was held by her friends and acquaintances.  
Deceased was 37 years of age and leaves a husband  
and two children, a son and a daughter, to mourn  
her loss.

Ed Yerworth, for 44 years a member of San  
Francisco Typographical Union, died in a hospital  
at San Leandro, Alameda County, on the night of  
Tuesday, the 21st inst. Mr. Yerworth was a native  
of England and was 74 years of age at the time of  
his death. He was a man of reserved habits and  
lived so quietly and so without ostentation that his  
acquaintances were few. Among those who did  
enjoy his fellowship, he was regarded as a man of  
high character and sincere purposes. His passing  
adds one more to the long list of veteran printers  
who practically gave up the struggle with the in-  
troduction of typesetting machines. Funeral ser-  
vices were held to-day (Friday) at the undertaking  
parlors of Charles H. J. Truman, 1909 Mission  
street, and were conducted by the President of the

union, assisted by a delegation of the members.  
Interment was at Mount Olivet Cemetery.

Barney V. Moffitt, well known to the members of  
No. 21, having worked at the trade in this city many  
years, is convalescing from an attack of smallpox  
at his home in Oakland.

Don't forget the meeting of the union, Sunday,  
January 26th, at 2 p. m. Important business will  
be transacted.

L. M. Schnitzer, for many years a member of  
Oakland and San Francisco Typographical Unions,  
died at his old home in Visalia on the 23d inst.  
Mr. Schnitzer had latterly been employed on the  
*Recorder* of this city, but ill health compelled him  
to relinquish his employment about ten days ago.  
He joined his family in Visalia, but the change  
failed to prove beneficial. The interment will take  
place in Visalia.

## "WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't  
Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council.  
Members of labor unions and sympathizers are re-  
quested to cut this list out and post it at home,  
where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers  
of unions are requested to have the list posted  
weekly on bulletin boards at headquarters.

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific  
Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Tay-  
lor and Jones.

Triest & Co., jobbers of hats.

Bekin Van and Storage Company.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.

Kullman, Salz & Co., tanners, Benicia, Cal.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.

Butterick patterns and publications.

M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.

Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.

Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.

McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., 1711 O'Farrell  
and Van Ness avenue and Ellis street, tailors.

A. T. Becraft, carriage manufacturer, Twenty-  
third and Bartlett streets.

Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness avenue.

Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.

American Tobacco Company.

McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Company, Golden  
Gate avenue and Gough street.

Brockton Shoe Co., 1025 Fillmore street.

Guadaloupe Dairy.

Terminus Barber Shop, J. F. Brown, proprietor,  
16 Market street.

Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.

## ENGLISHMAN'S VIEW OF UNION LABEL.

The *Factory Times* of Huddersfield, England,  
contains a lengthy interview given by D. J. Shackel-  
ton, M. P., late fraternal delegate to the Norfolk  
convention of the A. F. of L. Among other inter-  
esting things, the *Times* says: "Mr. Shackleton was  
much impressed with the system of attaching trade  
union labels to wearing apparel and other articles  
as a guarantee of production by trade union labor.  
There were, he said, over one hundred separate  
labels in use across the water, and it was a common  
occurrence to exhibit these as evidence when chal-  
lenged as to the manufacture. He was of the opin-  
ion that if properly carried out it was one of the  
best safeguards that could be adopted in England  
to restrict sweated goods. The average customer at  
the present time had nothing to guide him as to  
whether he was purchasing an article made under  
good conditions or not. The system of labels, hon-  
estly worked, would, in his opinion, remove all  
grounds for excuse to purchasers. The methods of  
advertising the label were novel. At the convention  
pocketbooks, match boxes and all manner of buttons  
were given as mementoes, which simply had for  
their object the advertisement of the labels. He  
strongly recommended the trade union movement in  
England to make some inquiry into the working  
of the trade union label and to see how far it could  
be made practicable in this country."



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WHISKEY

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Label of the United  
Cloth, Hat and Cap  
Makers of North Amer-  
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American Federation of  
Labor.

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and LADIES' HOME JOURNAL are UNFAIR

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For a refund of carfare present this coupon to  
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\$25.00 deposit. No interest. No taxes. Free  
improvements. Immediate possession. Free  
insurance. Allowance made for sickness or loss  
of employment.

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15 minutes. 5c fare.

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at Fifth and Market Streets, out Mission every  
10 minutes. Don't get off until you reach Hunt-  
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**MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.**

Headquarters and Secretaries' office, 68 Haight street.

At the customary weekly meeting of the Board of Directors held January 21, President C. H. Cassasa presiding, Messrs. J. Figone, H. C. Kamler, and A. Rankoff were admitted to membership by initiation, and Messrs. H. Jebe, of Local No. 36, Topeka, T. Gardner, of Local No. 145, Vancouver, and A. Smith, of Local No. 209, Goldfield, were admitted on transfer. Mr. John Panella, honorably erased from the roll of membership in 1904 on account of enlistment in the U. S. Naval Service, was reinstated to full membership in good standing. Applications for membership of Miss M. E. Randolph, and Messrs. C. J. Erickson and A. J. Mefret were laid over one week.

Messrs. E. G. Fischer, H. Koenig, and F. D. Oneto have been reinstated to membership in good standing.

Maple Hall, corner Webster and Fourteenth streets, Oakland, has been placed in the Class C list. Members contracting for engagements to take place in this hall are requested to observe the requirements of this classification and avoid complications.

President Cassasa has appointed committees as follows:

Law and Legislative Committee—D. M. Wright (Chairman), J. Green, J. Wenzel, E. H. Slissman and G. W. Lerond.

Auditing Committee—L. Bruck, J. D. Hynes, and Harry Menke.

Messrs. Lee Olean Smith, musical director and member of Local No. 310, also F. Wertheimer, Local No. 310, F. Phoenix, Local No. 400, F. Haynes, Local No. 9, D. Russo, Local No. 10, and J. E. Boxheimer, Local No. 132, were reported playing at the Van Ness Theatre, with "Woodland" company, January 6-19. Mr. Jos. E. Nicol, of Local No. 310, is at the Van Ness Theatre this week as musical director with "The Tattooed Man" company. Mr. W. E. Sharp, house leader at the Novelty Theatre, this city, reports that Mr. Carl Burton, Musical Director "George Washington Jr." company and member of Local No. 387, also A. Kalinsky of Local No. 310 played at the Novelty Theatre January 5-19, also that Mr. Sam Studley, of Local No. 310, and very well known throughout the entire profession is now at the Novelty Theatre as musical director with the "Blue Moon" company. Mr. D. C. Coolman, of Local No. 20, musical director "Red Feather" company, also Messrs. N. Kamern, of Local No. 310, L. Gilman, of Local No. 310, A. Lanna, of Local No. 310 and Ray Bliss, of Local No. 303, are at the Macdonough Theatre, Oakland, the present week.

The Alameda County Branch will hold an election of officers for 1908 on February 6, in the branch headquarters, 908 Washington street, Oakland (room 5), at 11 a. m. Nominations have been made as follows: For Branch President—J. J. Atkins and F. J. O'Connell. For Branch Vice-President—W. McBain and W. H. Ramsey, Jr. For Branch Secretary—A. W. Fisk, J. J. Matheson and E. Magnus. For Branch Sergeant-at-Arms—J. H. Condy, R. Fernandez and W. E. Thomson. Members of Local No. 6 residing on the other side of the bay are requested to attend and cast their vote.

The following members will constitute those to comprise the Union Funeral band to be detailed for service on the death of a member in good standing:

Oboe, C. A. Dickman; Piccolo, C. Wilbur; Flute, F. C. Zeh; E Clarinet, C. Johnson; B Clarinet, L. Inglis, W. Kadletz, J. R. Kardoza, R. H. Keaton and J. Keller; Cornets, T. Valerga, J. D. Victor-Pacheco, H. F. Wambold, E. F. Webb, H. Wendt and E. G. Williams; Altos, A. Timmins and T. H. Wagstaff; French Horns, F. Klotz and L. G. Lauray; Trombones, J. Foley, F. Frederick and G.

L. Frederick; Baritone, R. H. Bone; Tubas, C. Goerlich, O. R. Harrold and L. B. Hauser; Small Drum, J. D. Simpson; Bass Drum, F. Dauernheim; Gong, J. J. Silva.

**WAITRESSES.**

In order that their sick benefit fund, which becomes operative on February 1st, may go into effect with a healthy treasury, Waitresses' Union at its last meeting appointed Louise Larue, Cora Schade, Nellie McAuliffe, Maud Edwards, Edith Reynolds, Emma Reynolds and Loretta Anderson a committee to arrange for a ball to be given in Walton's Pavilion February 29 in aid of the fund.

The union was addressed by Laura Bride Powers, Maude Younger and Mrs. Coffin on the subject of woman's suffrage.

**RETAIL CLERKS' BENEFIT.**

A theatrical benefit for the sick and relief fund of Retail Clerks, Local No. 432, will be given at the new Sixteenth Street Theater on Thursday, the 30th inst. There will be a matinee and two evening performances. The committee which has made arrangements for the benefit promise an exceedingly enjoyable program. Tickets, 25 cents.

**WOMAN'S AUXILIARY.**

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 18, to Typographical Union No. 21, will meet at 2 p. m., on Monday, the 20th inst., at the residence of Mrs. George Barron, 3331 Sacramento street.

Installation of officers of the Auxiliary took place last Thursday evening at the residence of Mrs. L. A. Bickell, Oakland.

The masquerade ball given by Butchers' Benevolent and Protective Association in Stegeman's Hall Saturday night was attended by a large number of maskers, and was a thoroughly enjoyable affair. The ball was under the supervision of Charles Weishem, Benjamin Oswald, Benjamin Davis, D. J. Murray, A. McCreedy, T. F. Brogan, H. Descalso, J. M. Lyons, Louis Noonan, W. Kunnecke, William Weis, J. W. Danz, John Pachmer and F. Krauer.

Metal Polishers, Buffers and Finishers met Friday night and installed officers for the current term. It was decided by the union to hold "jinks" in the hall of the union at 2550 Howard street Wednesday, February 5.

Apprentice Horseshoers No. 1 held an enjoyable jinks in Union Hall Saturday night. The affair was under the direction of Charles Cozle, Edward Batteredton, J. Barris, A. R. Butler and J. Kelly.

At the meeting of the Stationary Firemen last Tuesday night a committee was appointed to confer with the Gas Workers' Union to arrange a new wage schedule.

**PRODUCTS OF NON-UNION LABOR.**

Trade unionists and their friends should remember that the publications contained in the following list are produced under non-union conditions, the shorter workday being refused their union printers: The Reliable Poultry Journal, Quincy, Ill.

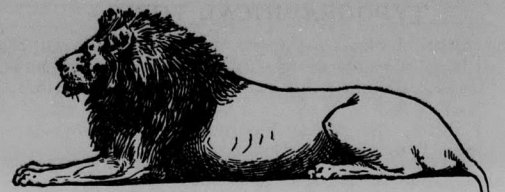
All works of the Werner Company, of Akron, Ohio.

All of the patterns and publications of the Butterick Publishing Company.

The Saturday Evening Post and Ladies' Home Journal, the product of the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

Century Magazine, Smart Set, St. Nicholas, World's Work, Black Cat, Monthly Magazine, Men and Women, the Housekeeper and Lippincott's Magazine.

Good Housekeeping, Farm and Home, Orange Judd Farmer, New England Homestead, American Agriculturist and Current Events, printed by the Phelps Publishing Company, of Springfield, Mass.



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**LONDON TAILOR**

BACK ON MARKET STREET

## OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT of Fall and Winter

Mr. Lyons invites his friends and the public generally to visit his new store, 771 Market St., and to inspect the finest line of Fall and Winter Cloths that has ever been displayed on the Pacific Coast. These goods range in price—for Suitings made to order, \$20 and up. Overcoats, from \$20 up and Trousers from \$5.50 up. The same lines may be found at all of Charles Lyons' stores. Please note the address.

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**ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE.**

The Executive Board of the Asiatic Exclusion League met at headquarters, 10 Turk street, on the 18th inst., and was called to order by the President, O. A. Tveitmoe, at 8:20 p. m.

**CREDENTIALS AND COMMUNICATIONS**—From the Reno Association of Trades and Labor, submitting the name of C. W. Fannington as delegate to the Interstate Convention at Seattle; received and referred to the convention for approval.

The following credentials were also received, and referred to the Seattle Convention, with a recommendation that the delegates be seated: Painters and Decorators No. 19, for J. Gorf; Carpenters No. 1082, for A. E. Lidstrom; International Brotherhood of Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers of Eureka, for Henry C. Pape; Kern County, for W. B. Porter; Decorators and Paperhangers No. 79 of Denver, Colorado, for B. R. Howard; Omaha Central Labor Union, for A. C. Kergel.

From Seattle: Cooks' Assistants, for D. S. Wright, Ed. Kibey, R. B. Hesketh; Bakery and Confectionery Workers, for T. H. Bolton and Earl Green; Waiters No. 239, for M. S. Good, A. D. McWayne and B. F. Freeman; Brotherhood of Bookbinders No. 87, for Walter Reddick, J. O. Ward and Chas. M. Smith; Association of Pavers, for T. J. Cannon, T. A. Nolan and Wm. J. O'Brien; United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, for John Young, Roy C. Hall and J. J. Rielly; Alaska Fishermen, for Hans Goranson and Peter S. Gade; Waitresses No. 240, for Margaret Cassidy, Anna Lewis and Blanch Doherty; Printing Pressmen No. 39, for W. L. Sargent, Walter Mitchell and Geo. W. Anderson.

From San Francisco: From International Association of Machinists Junior Order No. 1, for A. Sandell, M. Lingelser and A. J. Lundie; Martha Washington Council No. 2, Daughters of Liberty, for Arthur N. Bralebill, C. W. Heidenrich and Clyde W. Strong; Photo Engravers No. 8, for A. J. Gallagher, Henry Wesel and N. Garrett.

From Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, acknowledging receipt of the League's publications; received and filed.

From George L. Berry, President of the International Association of Printing Pressmen and Assistants of North America, acknowledging receipt of the League's resolutions on the matter of protesting against the amendment of the treaty provision of our naturalization law, and advising that the same had been sent to our Representatives in Congress; also requesting more petitions; received and granted.

From Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers of Eureka, advising of having sent the League's general petition signed by 985 citizens of Eureka and containing the name of every business man, banker and professional man in that city; received and the Secretary directed to thank the above-named organization for its energy and interest in our movement.

From the office of Mayor Taylor, submitting a communication from Spring Green, Wisconsin, in relation to data on our subject; received and the Secretary directed to comply with the request.

From Mr. Elmer T. Clarke of Conway, Arkansas; Professor David J. Saposs of Madison, Wisconsin, and Fred E. Lukens of the University of Idaho, asking for leaflets and information relative to the immigration and naturalization of Chinese, Japanese and other Asiatics; received and requests complied with.

From Professor Dale H. Carnegie of the State Normal School, Warrensburg, Mo., requesting the views of the League in relation to the present Chinese Exclusion Laws and the Immigration Question generally; received and referred to the Secretary for answer.

From the office of the *Publishers' Weekly*, No. 298 Broadway, New York, requesting the League's publications; received and granted.

From the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Indianapolis, Ind., requesting extra blank petitions of the League; received and granted.

From President P. B. Gill of the Seattle Ex-

clusion League, advising that the State Federation of Labor of Washington had adopted strong resolutions favoring legislation to exclude Asiatics, and urged the formation of Exclusion Leagues throughout the entire country, and further advising that the Interstate Convention would be well attended; received, noted and the Secretary directed to acknowledge receipt of same.

From United States Senators Levi Ankeny and Chester I. Long, acknowledging receipt of the League's resolutions protesting against any constitutional amendment or treaty intended to extend the rights of naturalization, and protesting against the admission of Asiatics; also stating that the same would receive their attention; received, noted and filed.

From the Hon. S. C. Smith, Eighth Congressional District of California, acknowledging receipt of the League's petition and stating that he was in harmony with each and every request contained therein; received, noted and filed.

From the Hon. E. A. Hayes, Fifth Congressional District, advising of having introduced the League's petition, and also enclosing a publication prepared and published by the Japanese Association of the Pacific Northwest; received, acknowledged and the publication referred to the Committee on Publicity and Statistics.

From Bartenders No. 78, Sheet Metal Workers No. 276 of San Diego, Carpenters of Monterey, Federated Trades of San Jose, and Bath House Employees, remitting their regular monthly contributions and pledging continued support to the League; received, and, on motion, acknowledged.

**BILLS**—The following bills were audited and ordered paid:

T. McCarthy, salary.....	\$15.00
Jas. D. Graham, salary.....	15.00
Geo. B. Benham, expenses to Santa Cruz and return, four days .....	43.75
Postage and cartage .....	10.50
Le Count, Clarke & Ormond, supplies as per bill .....	2.75
Typewritorium, services and ribbon for typewriter .....	2.00

**SECRETARY'S REPORT**—The Secretary reported having attended the convention at Santa Cruz, and the introduction of a resolution to that body which was unanimously indorsed; also the circulation of the League's propaganda and petitions throughout that entire section of the country. The report was, on motion, received.

**COMMITTEES**—Organization—Delegate Carr reported having visited the Market Street Improvement Club and stated that he had done much towards convincing that body as to the necessity of assisting in the work of the League, and requested that the Secretary address an invitation to the above-named organization requesting affiliation. On motion, the report of the delegate was received and his recommendations concurred in.

Publicity and Statistics—Progress.

Special Committees—Delegate Benham reported having visited Santa Cruz on Tuesday morning and received every courtesy of the convention, stating that he had addressed that body and been given unlimited time. The delegate further reported that he received a great deal of encouragement towards the financial support of the League, several delegates stating that they would take the matter up immediately upon their arrival at their respective homes. The report was received as progressive, and a vote of thanks tendered the delegate for the able manner in which he had represented the League. On motion, the delegate was requested to furnish a written report for the purpose of publishing the same.

A written report was received from Delegate F. McGowan, thanking the League for the honor of his appointment as delegate to the State Federation of Labor and stating that he was given a seat in that body, together with Delegate Steckmist; also advising of having addressed a mass meeting on the general work of the League and found the idea that our movement is labor's cause general and well defined,

and that he further believed that the question was beginning to receive the attention its importance deserved. On motion, the report was received, and a vote of thanks tendered the delegate for the able manner in which he presented the work of the League to the above-named organization.

**UNFINISHED BUSINESS**—On motion, the Secretary was directed to make out his bill for the week, and directed to draw the necessary warrant on the treasury for the same. The Secretary was also requested to communicate with the State Federation of Labor and request a report of the proceedings of that body at their late convention.

On motion, the Board adjourned to meet at the usual hour, Saturday, the 25th inst. Respectfully submitted,

A. E. YOELL, Sec'y-Treas.

**NOTICE.**

Contributions for the month of January are now due and payable at the headquarters of the League, 10 Turk street, San Francisco, Cal.

### AT THE THEATERS.

#### Central.

The Central Theater is playing to big business this week with the popular melodrama, "Bunco in Arizona." The play deals with life on the frontier and is brilliant with interesting episodes and alluring entertainment.

The plot of the story is a weird conception of love and intrigue. "Bunco in Arizona" is the name of a young English girl who was abducted from her home by a man who afterwards turns out to be a murderer. The law seizes him and this leaves Bunco alone. After scene upon scene of interest and amusement, Bunco finally manages to get possession of her money, marries the man she loves and matters are arranged amicably.

The next attraction "The Little Organ Grinder."

**Orpheum.**

The Orpheum programme for the week beginning this Sunday afternoon will be headed by Miss Hilda Spong, who will present a clever sketch called "Kit." The four Parros will be seen in a wire walking and weight throwing act. Next week will be the second of those admirable artists, John C. Rice and Sally Cohen. Shean and Warren, the popular and diverting comedians, will return for next week only, as also will Bailey and Austin's American Beauties. It will be the last week of Geiger and Walters, Adolph Zink and of Sydney Deane and Company in their inimitable musical skit "Christmas on Blackwell's Island." New Orpheum Motion Pictures will conclude the entertainment.

In consequence of low wages and long hours of labor, the European and native employees united against the tyranny of East Indian railway companies, and a gigantic strike paralyzed the service. The companies called out the army for the purpose of over-awing the strikers, but the latter showed such determination of purpose as to compel the companies to withdraw the troops and settle the matter by compromise. After this the companies started to victimize the men's leader, and the strike has been renewed.

The award given by the New South Wales Arbitration Court to the Typographical Association of that State provides that only two classes of labor shall be recognized in the trade—journeymen and apprentices. The minimum wage of £2 16s., with overtime, has been fixed, and piece-work rates at 1s. per 1,000 ens.

The employers are making a great effort to prevent the New South Wales Brewery Employees' Union having a union label of its own. An action has been commenced in the Federal High Court to this end.

Don't buy the *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Saturday Evening Post*, *Delineator* and *Red Book*. They are unfair.



### "UNITED WE STAND, DISSEVERED WE FALL."

Many are of the opinion that union means simply a gathering together of persons into one body for the purpose of paying dues, receive mutual recognition, and secure a job. While this, to a degree, is true, it is only the skeleton of unionism.

Besides being bound together, there is a soul, animating the machinery of this body, inoculating the veins with blood carrying with it fraternal feeling and sense of unity of common purpose. Inoculating the blood not of discord, of petty jealousies, and the pestering germ of open dissension, but of strong combined effort of body and mind. Thus is the body's system nourished by strenuous concentration of energy to the attainment of one common end.

Opposition must be met with a solid phalanx of right and justice coupled with ripe judgment; it must be met with perfect unanimity. No individual craft should be afraid of another's strength or success, but rather should find therein reason for rejoicing as it means general success.

A thorough recognition of capital's interests and labor's rights and the inseparable dependence on each other should be the keynote of first, last and paramount consideration. The laborer is deserving of his hire and the defrauding him of this is a crime crying to heaven for vengeance. Respect for capital and its interest, is a parallel issue and just as obligatory as due consideration of laboring welfare. It is just as villainous to force a man to grant demands beyond justice as to refuse just hire to the employee. Unionism has come to stay. It is destined to rise or fall, just the same as empires rose or fell. It adheres to the vital principles underlying its cause for existence,—the greatest amount of good to the greatest number of people.

No one will question advantages wrought by unionism. It has brought about great gains, socially, for the working classes. It has been the cause of elevating men whose ability would otherwise have remained in obscurity; brought about greater appreciation of education; fostered nobler aims and ambitions; in fine, created a deep-seated yearning for general betterment. A wonderful awakening was left in its path, instead of lethargy and silent brooding.

"United we stand, dissevered we fall" is just as true to-day as when first penned. Its best intent is only realized when exerted for the best interests of employer and employee. Work diligently for your employer and you work for yourself. Is there such a man, brainless and heartless enough, to resist just and honorable demands presented in a just and reasonable cause? If so, coercion is the remedy. Might is not right, but right should always be might. Labor is deserving of a just proportion of net earnings dispensed in raise of wages.

The day when labor universally unites under rules of equity will be hailed with satisfaction by any fair-minded employer. Then will unionism extend its span of usefulness to each member and society at large, and enthrone itself on merit, on the pedestal of undying influence. On the other hand, it is only the weak, fearful worker, who will permit himself to carry the cross of capital's greed.—*Charles L. Francis in The Carpenter.*

The American Federation of Labor has indorsed the application of the Coopers' International Union to have the Valley City Milling Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., placed in the "We Don't Patronize" list. The Valley City brands of flour are "Rolled Champion," "V Clear," "White Rose," "Light Loaf" and "Lily White." See that none of these brands enter your pantry until the company in question makes peace with the Coopers' Union.

Smoke Gold Crumbs and Queen Quality tobacco. Union made.

### THE MONEY PANIC AND TRADES UNIONS.

Without warning, without notice, and without the slightest indication or intimation from any source, the "financial affairs" of our country a few weeks ago were tied up so completely that ruin stared us in the face. Even now, after the situation has been somewhat relieved, we are but slowly recovering from the shock. Among wage-workers the question has been asked over and over again, "What caused this flurry, this stringency, this shortage in money matters, this financial panic?" And it seemed no satisfactory answer could be given. It is rather surprising to learn that in a country like this such a state of affairs could be possible, yet we cannot deny the fact that we are only now emerging from a "financial crisis" such as no other nation on the face of the globe ever experienced before. A matter of this kind should receive our most careful attention and serious consideration in all its phases. It cannot be denied that this "panic" has had a disastrous effect upon the progress and welfare of our country. We are feeling it now. I look upon it as a "disaster," for I contend that anything that blights the prospects of the people and leaves ruin, disorder, dissatisfaction, discontent and distrust in its wake is a "disaster," and one of the worst types at that. We have been going along for the last ten or twelve years at a fast rate. The sole ambition of every one was to make money and make it quick, no matter how. The weak had to succumb to the strong, the cry of the poor and down-trodden went unheeded, the demands of organized labor were resisted on every side, the unorganized were not listened to at all, woman was put to work in man's place at starvation wages, and the child was forced into slavery that colossal fortunes might be made in as short a time as possible. Every device imaginable was resorted to in this "mad race" for wealth. Over-capitalization, watered stock, wild-cat speculations, unsafe and unsound investments and unhealthy competition, coupled with greed, avarice and dishonesty, played an active part in bringing about the present "financial conditions" of our country.

It can not be said, however, that trades unions have had anything to do in bringing about this state of affairs. On the contrary they have been increasing wages wherever and whenever possible, shortening the hours of toil, finding employment for those out of work, making better conditions under which to work, they have been nursing the sick, burying the dead and taking care of the widows and orphans left behind. Yes, they have been doing a thousand and one other things for the uplifting of humanity, for the betterment of society and for the progress and growth of our country that we know nothing of. Their increase in wages meant more money in circulation; their shorter work-day meant a dividing up of the work with those out of employment; their efforts meant a bettering of conditions generally. If the principles of organized labor were followed out we would have no panics, no money stringency, no financial scares, no bad times.

It is the great combinations and trusts, the corporations and banks who mistrust one another in their every-day transactions that cause the mischief. If these institutions can jeopardize the interests of our country, stop its progress and halt its onward march at a moment's notice, then they should be put out of business altogether or so reorganized as to prevent a recurrence of the present "financial conditions" in which we now find ourselves.—*The Carpenter.*

An annual tax of \$1 on every barrel of beer brewed in the United States for the creation of a "permanent investment fund" of \$50,000,000 yearly for the development of the country's waterways is the proposal carried in a joint resolution introduced in the House by Congressman Acheson, of Pennsylvania.

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## ENGLISH LABOR UNIONS.

## Interesting Interview With D. J. Shackelton, M. P., Fraternal Delegate to A. F. of L.

American employers and American trades unionists may well read the following interview with David J. Shackelton, member of the British Parliament, who attended the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor as a fraternal delegate from the English trades unionists. They will learn that English trades unionists have forged ahead of their American brothers in many respects, and also that English lawyers do not see things with corporation spectacles as is often the case in the United States.

Mr. Shackelton stated that the most effective clauses in the trades dispute measure passed in the last session of Parliament, and now a law, were the four following, the text of which was drawn and the principle fought for, and the other members convinced by the arguments of the labor members:

"First—An act done in pursuance of an agreement or combination by two or more persons, shall, if done in contemplation of or furtherance of a trade dispute, not be actionable unless the act, if done without any such agreement or combination be actionable.

"Second—It shall be lawful for one or more persons, acting on their own behalf or on behalf of a trade union, or in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, to attend at or near a place where a person resides or works or is carrying on business or happens to be, if they so attend merely for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or peacefully persuading any persons to work or abstain from working.

"Third—An action against a trade union, whether of workmen or masters, or against any members or officials thereof on behalf of themselves and all other members of the trade union in respect of any tortious act alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the trade union, shall not be entertained by any court.

"Fourth—Nothing in this section shall affect the liability of the trustees of a trade union to be sued in the events provided for by the trades union act, 1871, except in respect of any tortious act committed by or on behalf of the union in contemplation or in furtherance of a trade dispute."

"The latter clause," the British delegate stated, "was a fair one. All trade unions ought to be liable for their business contracts. If you purchase or rent land or a building you ought to be responsible and pay for the goods you order. This is all the clause refers to, simply ordinary business transactions of a trade union.

"While the matter was in Parliament we were offered and confronted with a variety of amendments and arguments. We were asked to accept incorporation, with the full rights and responsibilities of corporations, and that the employers would be likewise made liable. That seemed fair on the face of it. But we showed by argument why it was not fair. We had been, we supposed, and we know that we now are, voluntary bodies without legal right to enforce decisions on any of our individual members. Labor unions have to do everything above board. We have to present claims to employers, we have to give notice to our requests and intentions regarding disputes or wage increases, the employer is informed of our every movement before we act.

"But with employer it is different. How is anyone going to prove that a boss discharged men because they belonged to a trade union if he personally does not desire to tell the world that he did it for that cause. We cited case after case. We showed blacklist after blacklist, where legal proof committing the employer could not be shown even by the communications giving the blacklist. We showed cases where the secretary of an employers' association would send out to every employer of

the craft the innocent statement, signed, that the men at such and such a place were on strike. Sometimes in the same envelope, but more frequently in a plain envelope, would be a list of the employees on strike. It would be addressed by registered mail to the head of the firm. No one but he could see it.

"How could a labor union have equal rights or a legal remedy under such methods? Parliament agreed with us. Our greatest effort was to secure the unlimited right to peacefully picket, our opponents wanting to limit the number, despite the number of entrances to a shop or mill, and to confine our activities to certain places. We got unlimited right in the bill, the peaceful picketing clause being the protection for the employer or strike-breaker, and we are willing to take the peaceful responsibility.

"The hardest battle came on the question of right to persuade a man to break his contract. We declared that as far as a breach of contract was concerned, every man and woman who made a contract should be held liable to it or stand the damages individually held by law. A breach of contract on behalf of 100 men would land the unions into large suits for damages. We desired the right to persuade a man to break his contract. The argument we used was: What does an employer do?

"Immediately it is known that a strike is going to take place in an establishment, the foreman and bosses begin to persuade some men not to come out. Is not that persuading the individual to break his contract with his union? If it was right for an employer to so persuade, it was right that the labor men try to have an equal right to secure a breach of contract between employer and men. We demanded equal rights. And we got them. We know that an individual who breaks a contract is liable and we did not complain."

## PARRY SIZED UP.

When it comes to a discussion of the labor question, D. M. Parry, of Indianapolis, knows perfectly well that none can be right but himself. He is an employer of labor, and he is not at all slow in urging that capital must be protected by special laws, and that it is necessary for capitalists to stand shoulder to shoulder in behalf of their rights. The same plea for special legislation or protection, the same sort of organization on the part of labor, is, to Mr. Parry, only to be considered because the labor men have numerous votes of which political parties are afraid.

Mr. Parry seems to overlook the fact that the ballot was designed largely for the purpose of allowing the people to express their will in a legitimate way. It is a privilege which no one would deny the laboring man. He asks:

"Do Mr. Bryan and Mr. Beveridge address themselves to the labor question as I have stated it? No. They would not dare to do it. The union labor man is a voter—a very hard voter to please, and still harder to keep pleased. But, horror of horrors, if he isn't pleased there is the fatal roll of the political enemies of labor edited from day to day by Mr. Gompers."

There is truth in this, but it is a truth of which labor need not be ashamed—not nearly so ashamed as the capitalistic employers of labor should be at their enormous contributions to campaign funds, in order that they may secure special favors in the laws.

A Boston report says the Machinists' lodges have begun a vigorous organizing campaign and eight-hour day agitation in every section of eastern New England. The membership there has trebled within the last year.

According to the census returns, wages in Canada have increased 27 per cent the past five years.

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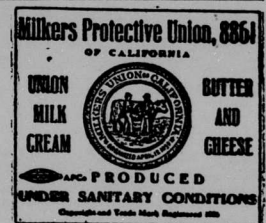
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Copy for advertisements will not be received after Tuesday for the current issue.

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## TAFT'S NEW YORK SPEECH.

In view of the fact that Secretary of War William H. Taft is an avowed candidate for the Republican nomination for President of the United States, and that while serving as a Federal Judge in Ohio his readiness to grant injunctions in labor disputes earned for him the questionable title of "Father of Injunctions" (bestowed by Samuel Gompers), his public utterances at this time are of more than ordinary interest to the labor unionists of the country. Recently he made a speech in Cooper Union, New York, on "Labor and Capital," evidently with the intent of "ironing out" some of the rough spots in his career on the bench with respect to his decisions on matters affecting labor. The following extracts from New York papers will give a fair idea of Taft's efforts to "square" himself with organized labor, and the impression made on a number of prominent labor unionists by his speech.

The New York *World*, in part, quotes Taft as follows:

Secretary of War William H. Taft made his New York debut as a bidder for the Republican Presidential nomination by facing 3,000 high brows, constituting the People's Institute, in Cooper Union, making them a speech on Labor and Capital, and then answering offhand an avalanche of questions which they hurled at him.

In his speech Mr. Taft said good things about labor and about capital, and he also talked about the abuses of each. He stood firmly for the use of injunctions in labor disputes, a thing for which he has been rebuked by labor organizations. But he declared that he was wholly opposed to the ex parte injunctions and declared they should be issued only after notice had been given and a hearing held. While he justified the right of an employer to an injunction against a boycott, he declared that a blacklisted employee should also have a similar right.

It was in his ready answers to the questions that Secretary Taft made his big hit. The big man had his intellect working at top speed and none of the interrogatories, many of them pointed and embarrassing, got away from him. He landed on each one hard and swift and knocked out an answer in lightning time. The answer was invariably to the point.

Mr. Taft proceeded to justify labor unions and say kind things about labor in general. Of labor unions he said after referring to unjust employers:

"How could workingmen dependent on each day's wages for living dare to take a stand which might leave them without employment if they had not by small assessments accumulated a common fund for their support during such emergency? In union they must sacrifice some independence of action, and there have sometimes been bad results from the tyranny of the majority in such cases; but

the hardships which have followed impulsive resort to extreme measures have had a good effect to lessen them. Experience, too, is leading to classification among the members, so that the cause of the skilled and worthy shall not be levelled down to that of the lazy and neglectful.

"The effect of the organization of labor, on the whole, has been highly beneficial in securing better terms for employment for the whole laboring community. No one who knows anything about the subject can doubt that the existence of labor unions steadies wages.

"What the capitalists must face is that the organization of labor—the labor union—has come to stay. If the employer would consult his own interest he must admit this and act on it. Under the existing conditions the blindest course that an employer of labor can pursue is to decline to recognize labor unions as the controlling influence in the labor market and to insist upon dealing only with his particular employees."

Secretary Taft next took up familiar abuses of both capital and labor. He said injunctions furnished the best means of restraining both sides from overt acts. He paid particular attention to the boycott, denouncing it as unfair, also the blacklisting of employees. He traced the history of injunctions, then said:

"But it is said that the writ of injunction has been abused in this country in labor disputes. I agree that there has been abuse in this regard. President Roosevelt referred to it in his last message. I think it has grown chiefly from the practice of issuing injunctions ex parte; that is, without giving notice or hearing to the defendant.

"I think it would be entirely right in this class of cases to amend the law and provide that no temporary restraining order should issue at all until after notice and a hearing. Then the court could be advised by both sides with reference to the exact situation, and the danger of issuing a writ too broad or of issuing a writ without good ground would generally be avoided."

When a person has been accused of violating an injunction he said the accused should have the right to demand a hearing before another judge for the reason that the average judge is very sensitive about having his orders disobeyed and might be biased.

He said labor unions did not go into the courts enough, and should make freer use of them in their controversies.

The New York *Globe* (Republican) publishes the following:

Secretary Taft's speech in Cooper Union on Friday night has provoked intense discussion among the labor leaders of the city. A few of the most conservative believe the Secretary of War has taken a stand which must compel the admiration of both employee and employer. The others—and by far the larger part—denounce his attitude as being merely an appeal to catch labor votes, and say that they have no faith in the words of a man who in their opinion has been so pronounced an enemy of organized labor.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor once called Secretary Taft the "Father of the Injunction," and the name has stuck in the minds of most union men. They have always looked upon him as the man who first applied this effective legal weapon to restrain trade unions in their struggles with employers, and a violent dislike for him has grown up amongst them, particularly among the unions which have been most involved in strikes.

Twenty-seven locally prominent labor men were asked on Sunday at the meeting of the Central Federated Union, in the University Settlement, whether they thought Mr. Taft, after his speech, would be entitled to the support of the laboring men in case he became a presidential nominee. Only two replied in the affirmative. Three others without doubt sincere would not say that they would advise the workman to vote for him. The remainder were more or less emphatic in their statements that the Cooper Union speech did not entitle Taft to their support.

"His flop is altogether too sudden," said Samuel L. Landers, member of the Executive Board of the United Garment Workers of America, one of the strongest labor organizations in the Federation of Labor. "It is not so many years ago he was issuing ex parte injunctions. His decisions are taken now as precedents, and the harm which he started never can be undone.

"The whole speech was a weak effort to set himself right with organized labor. But he failed at nearly every point. For instance, he says the workman should have the same right to prevent blacklisting that the employer has to stop boycotting. Now that sounds good. But how can a workman prevent blacklisting when it is so secretive? A union issues a boycott publicly. The employer knows that it exists and whom it hits.

"You never know when a combination of employers are using blacklists, so confidential is it. We detected one case where certain men in a union received excellent letters of recommendation, but were always turned down. We could not explain why until we found a peculiar water mark in the paper on which the recommendations were written. It was the method of blacklisting used by the Employers' Protective Association. What show have we against such a method? But what is the sense in Taft saying that the employee has the same rights in stopping blacklisting as the employer has against the boycott—open as the daylight?"

John S. Henry, General Secretary of the International Woodworkers' Union, and Recording Secretary for the Central Federated Union, takes a less definite stand.

"Taft's statement about ex parte injunctions," he said, "is fair and sound. He has done an enormous service in recognizing the union as a beneficial factor in the community. But that isn't saying that he would make a good candidate from a labor viewpoint. It's much too early to really know where he stands."

Maurice Brown, Treasurer of the Central Federated Union and leader of the radical section in that body, exclaimed, when asked his opinion:

"He's playing politics. It isn't so long ago that he made a different sort of speech, in which he wasn't so strong for unions as he says he is now. No, I draw the line at Taft."

The same attitude is taken by Harry Deveaux, President of the International Actors' Association.

"Taft's speech," he said, "was a very obvious appeal for the labor votes. A man with his record hasn't any right to make such an appeal. He has done too much harm to be able to undo it with one speech, or even a dozen speeches."

James J. Murphy, President of Typographical Union No. 6, is another labor leader who does not have much confidence in Taft. He said:

"We cannot attach too great weight to a single speech. Practical men are governed by a man's actions, and platitudes cannot cover up what a man has done. The injunction has done us an enormous injury, and Taft is one of the men we hold responsible for it."

Herman Robinson, organizer and representative of the American Federation of Labor, said:

"We cannot forget Taft's previous attitude. Samuel Gompers very properly called Taft the 'Father of Injunctions.' It is a very simple minded man who does not know that the injunction is the unfairest and most un-American weapon ever used by the courts in the interest of the employer. So when Taft makes a single speech we must not place too great reliance on what he says."

The opinion of the remaining leaders who believe that Taft is not entitled to the labor support is well expressed by Timothy Healy, President of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen:

"That speech was taffy. The secretary must be crazy to think he can pull the wool over our eyes at this late date. He was the 'Father of the Injunction,' and every one of us knows it. He introduced this new weapon of law, and through it has done us more harm than any other living man in America. And I say that without any exception."



## HOW TO ADVANCE WAGES.

DR. JOHN BASCOM IN "BRICKLAYER AND MASON."

There are few efforts to which men are frequently called that require more patience, prudence and reason than the effort to advance wages. Custom and conventional sentiment, and the interests of the most active portion of the business world, are opposed to it. And yet such an advancement may stand for urgent wants and the best development of society.

Times of prosperity, rather than times of adversity, should be chosen in which to secure better pay. It should satisfy the workmen to hold their own when all are under pressure. A general advance in prices is likely to promote the interest of the employer, though it may be unfavorable to the workman. Prices of products more readily increase than do wages, and even if wages have gained something, they may not have gained as much as the commodities which the laborer consumes. The workman must determine his position, not by his wages only, but by what his wages will purchase. There seems to be some variety of opinion whether wages have kept pace with prices. The workman can determine that for himself by seeing how far his wages go in providing for his wants. He is not to be deceived by the improvement simply in the price of labor. His real gain lies in the increased consumption open to him.

The large production of gold is likely to give for a prolonged period an advance of prices, and the laborer must be on the alert, if he is to hold his own; if the general activity is to accrue to his advantage. It is reasonable that he should share this prosperity. Much of it may even arise from the fact that the products manufactured have risen in price more than the labor associated with them. The workman is not to be left in the trough of the wave, while the employer rides on the crest. The time to insist on a fair division of gains is while the gains are being made. This is the moment in which the employer is most able to advance wages, and is least willing to lose time in bickering. The justice of the claim is also manifest that the workman, suffering the evil of high prices, should be able to meet the emergency by better pay.

This claim for improved wages should be accompanied, as far as possible, with improved productive power, more skill and more interest. There will never be any permanent and coherent growth in society without this expansion in good will. This greater coherence and concurrence of effort must extend to all the agents in production. It is for increased intelligence and responsibility that we can afford to pay a higher price. If labor, at each advance, is to do its work more negligently and greedily, the reason and the motive for concession are greatly reduced. The rule of procedure would then seem to become, "fight it out."

The successful man in business owes his gains to the intelligence and the assiduity he brings to his affairs. It is these qualities which appeal to him, and these qualities which justify concession. The workman should see and emulate this temper. While he demands more, he should, at the same time, give more. The great advantage of co-operation and of profit-sharing has been the increased interest they have aroused. If working for wages is to be kept alongside of them it must be by means of the same temper. This temper brings the immediate justification of more efficiency. Thus each movement forward prepares the way for the next; conflict decreasing and concessions increasing with progress. The intelligent employer should be made to feel that he can not afford to go back to the inferior skill, inferior responsibility and inferior interest of poorer workmen. Skill and responsibility are productive terms. He can not dispense with them.

The claim which workmen make for higher wages should also be moderate, and, as nearly as possible, universal in the employment affected by them. These claims may be constant and persistent, but they must be such as can be conceded, at any one

time, and the motives for effort still remain sound with the employer. What ruins the employer ruins the workman as well. Social movement forward is slow, tentative and universal. Demands are not to be made which so hasten the step as to break the ranks. The possibilities of the employer include the possibilities of the employed. A concession that can not be made, or can not be maintained if made, is an unfortunate issue between labor and capital. It perplexes their relations and wastes time, resources and good will in the ensuing conflict. Every just and moderate gain establishes its own footing, and prepares the way for further improvement.

An effort to advance wages should be disassociated with all forms and degrees of violence. It should be a peaceful, not a forceful, rearrangement. Force, whether it proceeds from the employer or the employees, means war, not peace; means sinking into a more brutal relation, not rising into a more social one. What society most demands under all circumstances, what it must maintain at all hazards, is order, a peaceful attitude of men toward each other. It is better to suffer defeat for the time being than it is to gain victory by violence. In physical conflict, the workmen are sure, in the long run, to be worsted; the present resources of society are with the employer, and as soon as the nature of the warfare is disclosed, the community takes the side of peace. Peace is never really conquered by war. War begets war in endless succession, till neither peace nor victory is attainable. We might as well suppose that we should secure a crop by reploughing the soil which contains the seed, as that we can reach favorable conditions of production by conflict between its agents. The last disaster, violence, falls most heavily on the weakest. They, above all, need quiet conditions of growth.

The claims of workmen to increased wages should rest on reason. One, in studying the labor movement in England during the last century, or in America at the present time, can not but feel what an immense weight of custom and current feeling is to be overcome, and how resistful it at once is if any real mistakes are made, or insufficient reasons given. Instantly the clamor of the leaders of industry is raised, and the press and the platform begin to proclaim how fatal any concessions will be to social growth and social stability. These upheavals, this breaking up of commercial foundations incident to the labor movement, are thought to be of the nature of an earthquake, sure to destroy the work already done. The labor movement must justify itself at every step to the sober-minded few; and compel results to plead its cause. Any slip, any disaster, any insufficient reason, is overcome but slowly. Like one bearing a heavy burden, the workman, if he stumbles, regains his footing with difficulty. This fact should bring no discouragement, but it should be an occasion of caution. Suitable wages once established, customs once made humane, will only be the firmer because they repose on these permanent foundations. The training involved in the labor movement is of the best, a training which braces a man up in his thinking, and puts him at one with his fellowmen. Support based on reason, slowly and patiently won, is a victory of right mindedness and good will, which makes the workman a master builder in society. The old economy simply traces the results of indolent and unwise action. The new economy relies on intelligence and harmony to prevent these disasters, and put in their place an ever increasing prosperity.

The Austrian Supreme Court has decided that a strike is a criminal offense. An employer sued sixteen strikers for \$750 for losses arising from the stopping of his factory. Two lower courts held that a strike constituted a breach of contract punishable under the criminal law and this decision has now been affirmed by the Supreme Court.

The Label Committee of the Labor Council reports that the 1908 Label Calendar will be ready for distribution next week.

## THE INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION.

(Continued from Page 1.)

14th. It was led by James Eads How, the "hobo" philanthropist. The Central Federated Union of New York reported on the 9th, through its special investigating committee, that there have been thrown out of work 40,000 members of unions in the building trades, 20,000 in miscellaneous trades and about 100,000 who are unorganized—160,000 in all. In Chicago, what is described by the *Inter-Ocean* as a careful canvass reveals an army of disemployed workmen of 138,950, in contrast with about 50,000 as the usual number at this time of year. The organized-labor estimates alone amount to 80,000, comprising nearly half the teamsters, a third of the builders, a third of the cigarmakers, a seventh of the street car men, and a third of the telegraphers. Mr. David R. Forgan, President of the Chicago Association of Commerce, has inquired of 616 business firms that employed 97,800 persons a year ago, and has ascertained that they now employ only 86,403—a decrease of 12 per cent, which would indicate that the number of disemployed above the usual rate throughout the city is 75,000. Some of these firms report that they propose to employ more help "in the next sixty days," but that is an echo of what was said 90 days ago. Miss Mary McDowell, head resident of the University of Chicago Settlement, is quoted as having said this on the 11th: "One morning this week we ladies of the Settlement went over to the packing houses to count the unemployed men seeking work at the doors of the great packing plants. We found 5,000 men begging for work, but failing to get it." General business conditions were fairly described, though with prudent reserve, by the *Iron Age* on the 9th, when, in reviewing the iron and metal trades for the week, it said: "To drop within less than three months from a rate of production of pig iron of 27,000,000 tons per annum to a rate of 12,000,000 tons on the 1st of January, is what the industry has accomplished. It shows how thoroughly manufacturers have been imbued with the conviction that it is wiser to meet changed conditions rather than continue in the hope of early betterment and pile up iron in the interval. There has been some accumulation of orders justifying temporary resumption of operations, but no really important new business has been booked." The iron market has generally been regarded as a barometer of business conditions. Reports from Germany indicate that the depressed condition of business is world wide.

Justice Gould, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, on January 10, overruled a motion made by the American Federation of Labor to amend the court's order in the case of the Buck Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, in which the court recently temporarily enjoined the Federation from placing the company on the "We Don't Patronize" list.

It is reported that the authorities at Muncie, Ind., recently gave notice to A. L. Behner, First Vice-President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, the members of which are on strike, to leave that city.

Labor conditions in the Panama Canal Zone will be investigated by Secretary T. J. Dolan, of the International Association of Steam Shovelers and Dredgemen, under instructions of the Association, in convention at Chicago.

It is considered probable, says an exchange, that Congress will grant Hawaii special permission to import white laborers for several years, in order to meet the needs of that Territory for plantation workmen.

Twelve hundred omnibus drivers went on strike in London, England, recently against a reduction of wages.



## OUR FRIENDS AND FOES.

ROBERT BURTON BRUCE IN "THE CARPENTER."

The year 1907, so far as it relates to organized labor, has passed into memory as one of the most remarkable in industrial history. Some of its events will be hung in the gallery of time as picturing in vivid color and great reality the fight of wage-earners for the liberty of expressed thought, free speech and industrial action with the right to wages and hours sufficient to free life from a close cutting of the cloth in hand and the tyranny of grasping capital utilized by oppressive employers. Some of the developments are varied and valuable enough to lay away in the closet where we treasure important things of probable need and reference. These closets are in every household, and perhaps a little plain talk among ourselves may not only find the retrospection interesting but valuable to organized labor's household.

Mrs. Wisely told her husband Christmas morning she had some beautiful lectures, under dear old Kris Kringle's great coat, which portrayed a few wonderful scenes of the departing year.

"What are you going to do with them, dear?" anxiously inquired Mr. Wisely.

"Keep them," sighed the wife, "for they may become interesting."

"By Jingo!" shouted Mr. Wisely over his good luck. "Next week I shall present you with some resolutions that will be really fine."

"I hope you will keep them," placidly returned Mrs. Wisely, advisedly and hopefully.

Turn the scroll.

The household of organized labor owes no rent, faces no ejection, has money to pay all outstanding debts, effect and complete any needed or possible repairs and enough to fight its foes, help its friends and spread its principles and purposes until they cover the entire land, to all of which it adds its millions of members, all with willing hearts and ready hands to make the structure still stronger, for all know that in that strength centers endurance and permanency.

The "old man" has done doubtless all he could to keep out the frowns and fears and admit the sunshine and smiles of passing events, and certainly he ought to be encouraged by "really fine" resolutions that should be faithfully kept preamble, body and enacting clause intact, that when 1909 comes upon the scene in the century nothing will be regretted or looked back to as an idle drafting of an indifferent mind.

That "old man" is Union Labor.

Like many another household, it is not clear of foes within and without; both seek its valuable offices and both batter, in unseen and unexpected moments, the walls of the grand old building which is truly and nobly the property of struggling humanity. Continuing the figurative language, "rats" have had hard time to subsist upon their stealings from its granaries of worth and honor, as have had the "ulcers" to obtain its salve of profit and progression, and yet the year's closing finds both skulking somewhere about its premises. Each is an affliction upon the industrial world, but so closely does organized labor keep its watchful eye upon them that they are prevented from becoming lepadites and lepers upon the solid body. They are not, however, the only foes that have moved against clean, honest and honorable labor. Our charming simile—the "old man"—is so dear to the fair, square workingman that he is looked upon as what he is, a faithful old friend and father entitled to and should have that aid and assistance which will make him feel his efforts in fighting foes without and foes within shall not go unrewarded.

There are a few of the latter so imbued with petty malice, hate, revenge and stubbornness that they will not consider that harmony, loyalty and support not only bring peace and prosperity but are requisite

to triumphs over any and every enemy whether within or without the household. Some are careless, thoughtless and lack the courage to appear in the limelight of loyalty, seeming not to understand the weakening effect of their wrongdoing and the assistance it renders to other opponents. Under the moral law, the spirit of compassion will turn them over to gentle admonition as more sinned against by their own weakness than as wickedly sinning. Under civil law, the lepadites and lepers would find stone piles to work off the excretions of their polluted selves. Under military law, the traitors would be shot to ignominious death and who will say the Benedict Arnolds in organized labor should not have their lives in it—their membership—taken from them?

Surely the skilled and unskilled workmen of the country certainly realize that the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States, and those who trend and train with that ignoble body, has determined to send them, if possible, down to the Plutonian domains of industrial death and torment by forcing them to hover in a hovel while they themselves luxuriate in palaces. They are leading all other foes engaged in the same diabolical effort, and in no other light should they be considered than that which will view them as the workingman's cowardly assassins.

They are pleasing to your eye and plausible to your ear, but while looking at and talking to you they are studying your vulnerable points, the hour and the circumstances to strike an effective blow. If they find you alert, watching for and prepared to strike back, the pliant tool is called to serve their ends. It is sheer folly to believe they have no companions in Wall street, the House, Senate or the Capitol of the United States, indeed, there is hardly an exception—from street to court—that does not fear and feel their power. View it as you may, it is "true as truth itself," that these are, nevertheless, allies of the outside foes, and if endeavoring to hold the wage-earners under the lash of low wages, long hours of toil, insolent rejection of complaint against wrong and injustice, prohibiting conversation or communication with friend or neighbor or fellow-workman upon matters of mutual interest, is not actual "restraint of trade" and "conspiracy" against the public weal, it surely is the tyranny of capital; and yet they have not crushed out of existence the grand old institution called Organized Labor.

The "old man" knows there is no need of a live or still alarm, notwithstanding the association is the most unreasonable, persistent, relentless and ubiquitous of scheming, cunning enemies, and that there are circumstances when he can and does allure some of "the boys"—and the girls—of the household into by and forbidden paths. True, "Dad" may have momentarily "lost his head" in some minor instance or matter, but he hasn't done so in exhibiting this statute of graft and greed as the tyrant that has one foot upon the people and the other on the wage-earners. You know as well as "Dad" himself does, that had the latter's judgment and advice been followed in many an instance in affairs industrial, the frowns and fears would have been banished, the curtains drawn aside and the sunshine and smiles of peace, prosperity and progression admitted.

You know, too, that but for the leaders and commanders of labor's army it would have been routed "horse, foot and dragoons" by the enemy, who would have overrun your field with vagrants and idlers whose labor and honor they had purchased, and so cheaply, at the sacrifice of yours. Between you and the generals stands an oath of allegiance to the cause demanding loyalty to each other, and each has displayed that loyalty on many a hard fought field of action. Looking over the past, at the present, and into the future, one important fact rises to concern all—that there have developed in our household a failure to realize the excessive weight of responsibility that rests upon the brain and body of

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Union labor is to-day a more distinctive institution in the United States than it is in any other country—unless we except Australia, where responsibility is lessened by civic support and legislative and judicial curbing of capital. Here capital meets no such resistance, because its money power is corruptive. Against such power organized labor must terrifically fight, and the year 1908 must see its posts increased in number and strength.

The roll of 1907 has been called, and as the years have come and gone each has heard at its close the answer "Here," given by thousands and thousands more voices, and no reason appears why 1908 should not answer thousands and thousands more than 1907. The inventory is completed, the final balance struck and capital stands more desperate, astonished, amazed, and its apprehensions over its own existence is fearfully rising in its temperature as it sees the tremendous amount of work done, the gain made, and the membership multiplied by the unions solidly aided by their rank and file. It asserts we have no organization based upon sound business principles, moral precepts and no aim or end in view other than to cry "more wages and shorter hours," to which the record is the answer.

Presidents, Executive Boards, Secretaries and those of the latter who perform double, some triple—service, have stood faithfully, fearless and constantly under multiplying demands. Some have doubtless encountered detriments "down the line," probably found logs in the roadway, feet on the rear wheels and heard shots from the bushes, but through it all they have lost no ground, men or ammunition but have an army great, powerful and intact all along the firing line for 1908.

The cabinet of the President of the United States has an advisory but no consenting power. Generally, Labor's Executive Boards are but one step below in authority, their creating Body, which, however, makes them co-active with its President, Secretary and Treasurer. Often the Boards, however, find on their official tables matters for which there is a proper course—this belonging to the President, that to the Secretary and much that ought never to be sent to headquarters. This carelessness, neglect or intention, which ever it happens to be, results in imposing upon valuable official time and labor. Requiring this proper course is not installing red tape, but simply respecting high-class system, good organic law, constitutional requirement and wise legislative provision.

Fair and honorable means and methods should always prevail in any and every concern of life or business. Violation of this moral law recently came to our knowledge and it shows the conspiracy of the outside enemy and the duplicity and weakness of the pliable foe inside of organized labor. A certain vehicle manufacturer regularly employs a young newspaper writer to gratuitously formulate and write for disgruntled members complaints against national and local officers, the writer tickling the variety of the dupe with the assurance that "the communication would show scholarly ability." The scribe was also connected with a monthly paper of the "opulent" shop preference, and in his efforts to increase its circulation among employers, he gave to them the assurance that the paper was "the one their employes should, by all means, be so placed as to read (it)," as "the immense growth of the socialistic vote clearly pointed to its necessity." It was a "bright" idea, but hardly as bright as the young man's circular to Socialistic Locals and their secretaries who were promised that the paper should and would be "a fair and impartial medium in which Socialism might be freely discussed." The pen deems it only necessary to pass individual comment. As for the "scholarly" but complaining letters, many were filed away for "future reference," but most of them were given waste-basket receptions. One letter, however, was received by a National Secretary,

who, in his editorial capacity, had published the duped writer's employer for employing non-union men and an envious labor sheet's envious editor turned his fountain pen on the Secretary and his office as "high-handed, infamous and outrageous." The Secretary-Editor referred the letter to the Executive Board, not for action but for amusement. Yet the Board stood upon its dignity, considered itself judge and jury in the case and approved all the Secretary had said and done.

It has happened that we have met this Secretary in the high council of labor, know his metal to be of the finest quality, his mind stored with erudition, his pen caustic but clean, his trophy a union enjoying, during his official tenure, scale wages and hours and a trebled membership, and his life in labor's cause brown and brave with more hard work and bitter experience in one minute than the small editor of the little sheet ever saw in a month of Sundays.

Though retired from editorial service, experience in it has taught our pen that the broad-minded, educated editor knows, or should know, the difference between impartial criticism and splenetic censure. The former is not necessary to ethical discernment, but when it contests thought, literary construction, selection and management, and conception of principle, precept and purpose, it is not only legitimate but valuable as a guide to perfection. When, on the other hand, censure is narrow, deficient and defective in measured ideas and reform, or is used as a weapon of personal assault and arraignment, it is generally an arm that more seriously hurts the assailant than the assailed.

Labor journals, newspaper or magazine form, have a special field. The seed they select must be chosen with delicate care, be not deceptible to peace, order and good government, but be free from dissilient growths that cannot be checked after gaining root and form amidst grain that is planted to thrive for true, honest labor. There are few readers who realize, so clearly and keenly as does the editor, the niceties of this work, but many delight to write him long communications reflecting upon the embodiments of his work and publication, others cannot express their thoughts in clear, intelligent, terse sentences in either easy or graceful style, more because they have neither the faculty nor experience. But—assuming the first person—I challenge the critics to compare the low, vulgar, harsh and untruthful terms of the David M. Parrys, J. W. Van Cleaves, C. W. Posts, F. W. Jobs and all others of Capital's longeries with the plain, simple but truthful emanations from the laboring man and his press. Both are forcible—but neither ornate, and in the five hundred labor publications that come to my desk, few—a remarkable few—are blemished with the coil and soot of the "wealthy" writers for Capital's literature.

The trade unionist is not the only reader to be entertained by the trade journal. Technical articles never weary him; he seeks the ideas that develop his trade as does the laborer, those which speak of industrial progress and prosperity, but both are concerned in contradicting the assertion of Capital that, as a rule, the workingman and his family are, educationally, incompetent to appear, to intelligent advantage in refined, intellectual life. There is much in this assertion. The home circle finds interest, not mental entertainment, in matters pertaining to what is the source of their roof and raiment, their food and fire, but these do not educate, there are minds old and young to train, to instruct and to entertain, and none should be slighted or neglected or expected to be satisfied with what satisfies the head of the household.

Extending a variety of matter to the home circle may require some expenditure. The toiler's family has no funds to stock the evening table with any great supply of current miscellanea. Few able professional writers find Labor's field sufficiently remunerating to give their time and abilities to its

cause, and voluntaries from the shop, the bench, the structure, the street or the road are limited to time and circumstances. Every union organization is growing, and secretary-editors find both clerical and editorial duties increasing, and the realization is upon all that, if effect is lost by economy, the latter is, indeed, costly and harrassing to rank and file. But, my brother, if the Executive Board, or President, or Secretary, or Treasurer, or the Supreme Body cannot give relief, there are more ways than one by which it is possible—pay your dues, swell the membership, send in your subscription—if it is required, push your journal among your friends, read or have it read at home, comment upon its contents, uphold your officers, fight with them the foes without and the foes within and—don't complain.

#### EXAMPLE OF UNIONISM.

The union man does not have much trouble with the Scriptural injunction, "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." He is not given to publishing his benefactions, nor is the press given much to publishing them for him. The evil that he does lives lively, the good is diligently interred and covered with imputations of ignoring and injustice.

Last Sunday—now Sunday is a precious day to the man of toil—thirty-four union carpenters, shinglers, bricklayers and miscellaneous workers undertook the brotherly task of erecting a home for Mrs. Toland and her family. Mrs. Toland is the wife of Jas. Toland, deceased, who was a prominent member of the Plasterers' Union.

Mrs. Toland recently purchased a lot on Fifty-seventh street, with the intention of building a home on it. Some of the union boys thought it would be a good idea to take the task of building off her hands. Led by Joe Howard and Ed. Gerety they had E. J. Bishop make out plans and make out a list of material, which he did gratis. The list was taken to Blinn & Robinson, who filled it for \$100 and hauled it to the lot. The Alpine Plaster Co. donated the plaster, Talbot & Co. gave the paint, and Contractor Pingan the plumbing supplies. The Labor Temple Association volunteered the brick and Bro. J. Peppers did the hauling.

Before the shades of evening began to gather, a neat little residence stood as a Christmas gift to the widow of a worthy brother. Next Sunday the lathers, plasterers and painters will complete it.—*Los Angeles Citizen.*

Since the recent announcement by Justice Gould, of the Court of Equity, District of Columbia, that the American Federation of Labor is enjoined from publishing its "unfair list" comes one of the most sweeping labor decisions rendered in Massachusetts, handed down by Judge Gaskill, of the Superior Court. He holds that a labor union has a right to fine a member who does not accede to the demands of the union and quit work in an establishment where a strike is in progress.

Employees of the Hawes Von Gal Company, hat manufacturers, Danbury, Conn., voted, it is reported, that in case the company found it could not obtain sufficient currency for the payrolls, on account of the financial stringency, they would accept half their pay for three months and allow the remaining half to remain with the company for its use.

A report from Washington says another boss has tired of the open shop fight. Arthur Coswill, a contractor and builder, who has been affiliated with the Employers' Association and conducting the open shop on his works, summoned his non-union workmen to his office, paid them off and dismissed them from his service. All union men were hired.

Ask for Penn's Banker and Penn's No. 1 Chewing. Union made.



## PAGES FROM THE PAST.

BY H. A. M'ANARNEY.

The power of labor is proved in its struggles. There is a time in the life of all trades-unions when the force of circumstances compels them to defend their being; when their right to champion the cause of the working people is challenged and when its result is either a title to pre-eminence or a mark of dissolution.

The ironworkers survived their Homestead, the miners their anthracite strike and the printers their fight for eight hours.

Each of these battles is an epoch in the history of labor; each marks a turning point in industrial events.

The ironworkers and the miners have passed the period of reaction which inevitably follows a terrible war of the classes. The printers have theirs ahead. Their masterly eight-hour achievement shall not have been wholly won until the resulting reaction, internal and external, shall have been crushed. In these working-class reactions men seem to forget that there is no yesterday for labor; there is only tomorrow. The problems of labor are always of the future. What has been is dead; only as tradition does it live.

"Onward!" "Forward!" These are labor's watchwords; only these.

The history of the typographical union is a record of constructive progression—steady, conservative, positive. It has had its general or its diplomat as the period of its evolution demanded. There have been great men at the commander's post—men whose qualifications and capacity entitled them to a place among the brilliant in the highest sphere of organized effort. It has had its Crawford and its Witter, its Aimison and its Plank, its Prescott and its Lynch. The typographical union has had to meet the gravest of industrial issues. It has had its apprentice problem, its free-employment problem, its plate problem, its machinery problem and its shorter workday problem. In the solution of all these its course has been guided by wisdom, by forbearance, by deliberate judgment.

It may have been by accident, it may have been by that mysterious force called destiny, yet in meeting each industrial crisis the typographical union has been gifted with masterly leadership—unflinching, fearless leadership; leadership capable of coping with any situation.

Twenty years ago old printers said to me: "I look back twenty years. The change amazed me. The miserable old has given way to the delightful new. Plenty follows privation; prosperity, want."

This tradition I impart to the boy of today. I look back twenty years. There is a vast clearing in the wilderness of time. It is the course of progress that we have made. There are higher wages and less toil, better conditions of employment, more leisure, more comfort, more happiness and a more congenial life.

Crawford, Witter, Aimison Plank and Prescott have gone before. They occupied the sphere of their talents; they possessed tact, diplomacy, determination. Their probation was their experience. Each was called to leadership at a time when the knowledge gained by that experience was needed at the head and each fulfilled the duties of his trust to the greater glory of the typographical union.

The school of leadership which produced Prescott was nearing its end. With Plank there passed away the old conditions and the old printers. With Prescott there arose new conditions and a new union. The problems of his predecessors had been solved; there was left for him only the traditions of their solution. But new ones grew apace. He had the machinery question to face. His was an arduous

task, for it meant the abandonment of the old methods.

The settlement of the wages question by strikes was gradually eliminated by the system of local agreements between proprietors and workmen; government by convention was supplanted by the referendum, and the old idea of local independence of the parent body was yielded to the necessity of the times. Thus the old school passed away. With Prescott there dawned a new era; with him the history of the union was a guiding tradition; nothing more; and with him, too, there was developing a great industry in the printing trade.

From out of this new school came James M. Lynch. From it he learned the lessons of leadership. Where Prescott left off, Lynch began. The local wage agreements he developed into the national arbitration agreements; the local struggles for shorter hours of labor he enlarged into national scope; the continual demands to the conventions of Prescott to abandon the system of district organizers were made a reality under Lynch's administration. The development of the ideas meant the creation of a new school of trades-unionism, and to that school the typographical union must now look for guidance and leadership. Prescott and Lynch are graduates from the same economic system. While that system survives, there must also survive their methods of leadership.

A trades-union is not the creature of circumstance. It cannot swing in a circle in the selection of its executives; it cannot experiment with its leadership. Its selection of a head must be made with fine discrimination. There are too many important issues involved in the welfare and the happiness of men to effect a change on idle grounds.

The typographical union has reached this critical period of its career. But it is a crisis whose germs are implanted within; it is a crisis, then, which can be avoided by continuing the policy through which it has gained such vast moral prestige and material advancement—the policy initiated by Prescott and perfected by Lynch. And thus shall be crushed the reaction resulting from the eight-hour victory.

## CONTRACTS.

It is one of the stock objections to the trade agreement that "organized labor will not keep its contracts," says the *Mine Workers' Journal*. Yet if a balance were struck it would be found that capital violates its agreements as often as does labor. The latest instance of this occurred at the Mary Lee mines at Lewisburg, Ala. The miners there have a trade agreement with the operators. The scale is based upon the selling price of pig iron. When iron sells at less than \$11.50 per ton, then comes a reduction in the mining price. At present pig iron is selling at \$13.50 per ton, two dollars above the minimum. Notwithstanding this the operators offered a reduction amounting to 17½ per cent.

Just reverse this case and think of the outcry that would arise if in the face of an agreement the miners of Alabama should have asked for an advance of 17½ per cent.

So stay away from Alabama. The mines there are closing down and work is almost out of the question.

The latter part of this month the coal miners and operators will again get together in joint convention at Indianapolis for the purpose of arranging a wage scale for the coming year. There will be sharp contention from present appearances. The miners want an advance and other concessions, while the operators have eagerly seized upon the Frick reduction of 12½ per cent in the coke fields as an excuse to demand a cut of 11 per cent in wages.

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**PARRY SIZED UP.**

When it comes to a discussion of the labor question, D. M. Parry, of Indianapolis, knows perfectly well that none can be right but himself. He is an employer of labor, and he is not at all slow in urging that capital must be protected by special laws, and that it is necessary for capitalists to stand shoulder to shoulder in behalf of their rights. The same plea for special legislation or protection, the same sort of organization on the part of labor, is, to Mr. Parry, only to be considered because the labor men have numerous votes of which political parties are afraid.

Mr. Parry seems to overlook the fact that the ballot was designed largely for the purpose of allowing the people to express their will in a legitimate way. It is a privilege which no one would deny the laboring man. He asks:

"Do Mr. Bryan and Mr. Beveridge address themselves to the labor question as I have stated it? No. They would not dare to do it. The union labor man is a voter—a very hard voter to please, and still harder to keep pleased. But, horror of horrors, if he isn't pleased there is the fatal roll of the political enemies of labor edited from day to day by Mr. Gompers."

There is truth in this, but it is a truth of which labor need not be ashamed—not nearly so ashamed as the capitalistic employers of labor should be at their enormous contributions to campaign funds, in order that they may secure special favors in the laws.

Where capital is concerned, Parry is very tender. Capital is his fetish. He thinks that the country's prosperity is due entirely to the beneficent use of capital, which, employing labor on its own terms, has brought immense fortunes to its owners. "Destroy the present capital in this country, and four-fifths of the people would certainly die of starvation," he says. Destroy the present labor in the country and capital would be useless and idle, is a proposition equally sound.

The labor question is not one to which the contribution of interested pleaders like D. M. Parry can add anything. Organized labor has sometimes used its new found power unwisely; capital has often done so and with far less excuse. All the right is not on one side, nor all the wrong on the other. The labor question is only one of the governmental and industrial problems to the solving of which the true American spirit is admirably adapted. But Mr. Parry is contributing nothing to that solution. —*Washington (D. C.) Herald.*

**LABOR'S TRADE MARK.**

The union label—what does it mean? This is a question often asked, and it receives a variety of answers. In order, therefore, to get it properly before the public, it becomes necessary to make application of the principle involved in its use in other directions than from the standpoint of the union man.

Churches organize, adopt names and creeds of faith and refuse to tolerate any infringement upon their right to worship according to their standard of faith and practice. This the union label does for the union workmen.

Clubs and associations adopt insignia of recognition to prevent fraud and imposition. This is the mission of the union label.

Firms and corporations have distinguishing marks which they jealously guard and protect. So does the organized worker guard and protect the union label.

Authors and writers secure copyrights as a shield from plagiarism of the products of their brain and pen. The union workman uses the label as a shield for the product of his labor and brawn.

Inventors secure letters patent to prevent infringement upon their rights. The union label serves the same purpose for organized labor.

The manufacturer places his trade-mark on the

products of his shop or factory. The label performs the same service for the worker who brings forth these products.

It therefore seems plain that the same law which steps in and protects those whose interests lie in these various arteries of trade and commerce should step in and protect the worker in the use of his distinguishing mark.

But the label means even more than this. To the union man it means loyalty and fidelity, compact organization, brotherly love and consideration, fealty to organization, help in time of distress. To the public it means honest work well performed by skilled labor, the best of material fitly joined together by grown up men and women at living wages. It means an honest day's work for an honest day's pay.

"Self preservation is the first law of nature," and it is upon this idea that the workingman has acted in organizing and protecting his organization with his trademark—the union label.

The Department of Labor at Washington is having printed a report covering 25 years, showing that there were 36,757 strikes and 1,546 lockouts in the United States from 1881 to 1905 inclusive, a total of 38,303 labor disturbances, involving 199,945 establishments. There were 6,728,648 strikers and 716,231 employees locked out, making a total of 7,444,279 wage-earners affected.

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# DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

**Labor Council**—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Marke' 2853.

**Baggage Messengers**—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Stuart. Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

**Bakery Wagon Drivers**—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Bakers (Cracker)** No. 125—2d and 4th Saturdays, Eintracht Hall, 12th nr. Folsom.

**Bakers (Pie)**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

**Barbers**—Meet Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 1278 Market, room 316.

**Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees**—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

**Bartenders**, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister. P. L. Hoff, Secy.

**Bay and River Steamboatmen**—Hdqs., 51 Stuart.

**Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine)**, No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 4th.

**Blacksmiths' Helpers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Boiler Makers**, No. 205—D. Kane, Business Agent, 712 Hampshire.

**Bookbinders**, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Boot and Shoe Cutters**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

**Boot and Shoe Workers**, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

**Bootblacks**—1st and 3d Sundays, 2015 Stockton.

**Brewery Workmen**, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

**Beer Drivers**, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

**Beer Bottlers**, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

**Broom Makers**—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 2025 Howard street.

**Box Makers and Sawyers**, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom.

**Butchers**—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

**Boat Builders**—1st and 3d Thursdays, St. Helen Hall, Fifteenth and Market.

**Bottle Caners**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

**Carriage and Wagon Workers**—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cigar Makers**—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cloak Makers**—Headquarters 1517A Golden Gate ave., meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, 1638 Eddy.

**Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers**, No. 9—D. J. Grace, 33 Bright street, Station L.

**Cloth Casket Workers**—Meet 2d Mondays, Polito Hall, 16th and Dolores.

**Cemetery Employees**—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

**Commercial Telegraphers**—A. W. Copp, Sec'y, 1684 West Seventh St., Oakland.

**Cooks' Helpers**—Headquarters, 922 O'Farrell—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.

**Coopers (Machine)**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Coopers**, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cooks**, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

**Drug Clerks**, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

**Electrical Workers**, No. 537—Meet Mondays at 15th and Mission; Headquarters, rm. 9, 15th and Mission.

**Freight Handlers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church; Headquarters, 6 Bluxome.

**Garment Workers**, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Gas Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters**—Meet Saturday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

**Glass Bottle Blowers**—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

**Hackmen**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays McNamara Hall, 14th bet. Church and Sanchez.

**Horseshoers**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

**Hatters**—C. Davis, Secy., 1458 Market.

**Ice Wagon Drivers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 20th and Guerrero.

**Janitors**—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Jewelry Workers**—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Laundry Wagon Drivers**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

**Leather Workers on Horse Goods**—1st and 3d Thursdays, 677 McAllister.

**Machinists**, No. 68—Headquarters, Eagles' Hall, 1735 Market; meet Wednesdays.

**Machinists' Auxiliary**, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas.

**Machine Hands**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Mallers**—Secretary, F. Barbrack, 1741 Blake St., Berkeley.

**Molders**, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Molders Auxiliary**—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Metal Polishers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 2520 Howard.

**Milkers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

**Milk Wagon Drivers**—Meet every Wednesday, 417 Haight.

**Musicians**—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

**Newspaper Mailers**—Eintracht Hall, Twelfth St., 4th Monday.

**Pavers**, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Post Office Clerks**—1st Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 14th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

**Photo Engravers** No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

**Picture Frame Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

**Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers**—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Stuart Street.

**Printing Pressmen**, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radefeld, Business Agent, 306 14th.

**Pattern Makers**—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

**Press Feeders and Assistants**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 308 14th.

**Rammermen**—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Retail Clerks**, No. 432—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

**Retail Shoe Clerks**, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

**Retail Delivery Drivers**—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 417 Haight.

**Stationary Firemen**—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Steam Fitters and Helpers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Steam Laundry Workers**—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Street Railway Employees**, Division No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Street Railway Construction Workers**—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission.

**Sailors' Union of the Pacific**—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

**Stereotypers and Electrotypers**—Meet 3d Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Ship Drillers**—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

**Ship Joiners**—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

**Ship Painters**, No. 986—Headqrs. 924 Natoma.

**Sail Makers**—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers**—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Soda and Mineral Water Drivers**—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

**Sugar Workers**—Meet 3d Tuesdays and 2d Sundays, 610 Tennessee.

**Soap, Soda and Candle Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Stable Employees**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall.

**Tanners**—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

**Tailors (Journeymen)**, No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Teamsters**—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursdays.

**Telephone Operators**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

**Theatrical Stage Employees**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

**Typographical**, No. 21—Headquarters, 312 14th. Will J. French, Secy.; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

**Upholsterers**—Tuesday, 1675 Market.

**Undertakers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.

**Waiters**, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

**Waitresses**, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna Sts.

**Web Pressmen**—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

**Water Workers**, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

## A Kentucky Cleanser.

Once in the early summer three painters were painting the outside of a house in the country. Toward tea time these painters began to wish for something to drink. Accordingly they put their heads together, and the result of their conference was that their leader went to the mistress of the house and said:

"The frames of your old oil paintings are very dingy, ma'am. We'll clean them if you've got some whiskey."

"How much whiskey will be needed?" the guileless old lady asked.

"About a quart, ma'am," said the painter.

So the old lady brought to the three painters a quart of whiskey, and they cleaned the picture frames with water.

On toward sunset the old lady, coming to inspect the frames, expressed herself as delighted with them.

"Oh," she said, "they look beautiful. And who'd have thought a quart of whiskey would clean so many? It was lucky I saved it. It was what I washed Fido in last Sunday."—*Ex.*

## An Easy Matter.

The man was playing euchre with the latest belle of the mountain house, while his bride of three months was trying to busy her mind as well as her fingers with a piece of embroidery.

Suddenly the husband turned toward the wife with a patronizing air.

"Pardon me!" he exclaimed; "I hadn't noticed that I was between you and the light!"

"Oh, pray don't move!" the little woman replied. "I can see through you perfectly well!"—*Ex.*

## A. F. OF L. "WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

Union workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms which have been placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor.

### Food and Kindred Products.

**Bread**.—McKinney Bread Company, St. Louis, Mo. Cigars.—Carl Upman, of New York City; Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, of New York City, manufacturers of the Henry George and Tom Moore Cigars; Rosenthal Company, New York City, manufacturers of the Bill Dugan, King Alfred, Peiper Heidseick, Joe Walcott, Big Bear, Diamond D, El Tiladdo, Jack Dare, Little Alfred, Club House, Our Bob, 1105 Royal Arcanum cigars.

**Flour**.—Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Valley City Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

**Groceries**.—James Butler, New York City.

**Meat**.—Jones Lamb Company, Baltimore, Md.

**Tobacco**.—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

**Whiskey**.—Finch Distilling Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

### Clothing.

**Clothing**.—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; B. Kuppenheimer & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Saks & Co., Washington, D. C., New York City and Indianapolis, Ind.

**Corsets**.—Chicago Corset Company, manufacturers Kabo and La Marguerite Corsets.

**Gloves**.—J. H. Cowrie Glove Co., Des Moines, Iowa; California Glove Co., Napa, Cal.

**Hats**.—J. B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry H. Roelof & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

**Shirts and Collars**.—United Shirt and Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James R. Kaiser, New York City.

### Printing and Publications.

**Bookbinders**.—Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Printing**.—Hudson, Kimberly & Co., printers, of Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Conkey & Co., publishers, Hammond, Ind.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.; Philadelphia Inquirer; Philadelphia Bulletin.

### Pottery, Glass, Stone and Cement.

**Pottery and Brick**.—Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, Ill.; Corning, Brick, Tile and Terra Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.

**Cement**.—Portland Peninsular Cement Company, Jackson, Mich.; Utica Hydraulic Cement and Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.

### Machinery and Building.

**General Hardware**.—Landers, Frary & Clark, Aetna Company, New Britain, Conn.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Company, Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Company; Turner's Falls, Mass.; Henry Disston & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York Knife Company, Walden, N. Y.

**Iron and Steel**.—Illinois Iron and Bolt Company of Carpentersville, Ill.; Casey & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Lincoln Iron Works (F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company), Rutland, Vt.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; Pittsburg Expanded Metal Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; American Hoist and Derrick Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Standard Sewing Machine Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Manitowoc Dry Dock Company, Manitowoc, Wis.

**Stoves**.—Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.; United States Heater Company, Detroit, Mich.; Gurney Foundry Company, Toronto, Ont.; Home Stove Works, Indianapolis, Ind.; Buck's Stove and Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.

### Wood and Furniture.

**Bags**.—Gulf Bag Company, New Orleans, La. branch Bemis Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.

**Brooms and Dusters**.—The Lee Broom and Duster Company, of Davenport, Iowa; M. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, Ohio; Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., Paris, Ill.

**Fibre Ware**.—Indurated Fibre Ware Company, Lockport, N. Y.

**Furniture**.—American Billiard Table Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; O. Wisner Piano Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Derby Desk Co., Boston, Mass.

**Gold Beaters**.—Hastings & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. J. Keeley, New York City; F. W. Rauskolb, Boston, Mass.

**Lumber**.—Reinie Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company, Tacoma, Wash.; Grays Harbor Commercial Co., Cosmopolis, Wash.

**Leather**.—Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.

**Rubber**.—Lambertville Rubber Company, Lambertville, N. J.

**Wall Paper**.—William Bailey & Sons, Cleveland, Ohio.

**Wagons**.—The Hickman-Ebbert Company, Owensboro, Ky.; Owensboro Wagon Company, Owensboro, Ky.; F. A. Ames Company, Owensboro, Ky.

**Watches**.—Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn Watch Case Company, Sag Harbor; T. Zurbrugg Watch Case Company, Riverside, N. J.

**Wire Cloth**.—Thos. E. Gleeson, East Newark, N. J.; Lindsay Wire Weaving Co., Collingwood, Ohio.

### Miscellaneous.

**Bill Posters**.—Bryan & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Van Buren Co. and New York Bill Posting Co., New York City.

**Hotels**.—Reddington Hotel, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

**Railways**.—Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad; Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.

**Telegraphy**.—Western Union Telegraph Company and its Messenger Service.

D. M. Parry, Indianapolis, Ind.

Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.

C. W. Post, Manufacturer of Grape Nuts and Postum Cereal, Battle Creek, Mich.



## LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



## ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.  
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.  
 (37) Altvater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.  
 (52) American Printing Co., 365 McAllister.  
 (164) Antique Printing Co., 707 Franklin.  
 (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.  
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.  
 (172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento  
 (7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.  
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.  
 (82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.  
 (73) Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.  
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.  
 (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian),  
 643 Stevenson.  
 (89) Boehme & McCreedy, 513 1/2 Octavia.  
 (99) Bolte & Braden, Oak and Franklin.  
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
 (166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.  
 (165) Brown, E. A., 2346 Mission.  
 (93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.  
 (3) Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.  
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.  
 (3) Bulletin, The, 767 Market.  
 (10) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and  
 Commercial.  
 (38) California Printing Co., 2054 Market.  
 (11) Call, The, Third and Market.  
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 535 Washington.  
 (90) Carlisle & Co., 1130 Mission.  
 (146) Collett Bros., 1902 Sutter.  
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.  
 (97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.  
 (147) Construction News, 51 Third.  
 (9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.  
 (40) Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.  
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.  
 (126) Crackbon & Wright Co., 22 Leavenworth  
 (142) Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.  
 (25) Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.  
 (160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.  
 (157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.  
 (12) Dettner-Travers Press, 33-35 Main.  
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.  
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.  
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 245 Minna.  
 (42) Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.  
 (53) Foster & Ten Bosch, 57-59 Clementina.  
 (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 284 Thirteenth.  
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacra-  
 mento.  
 (121) German Demokrat, 51 Third.  
 (75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.  
 (56) Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.  
 (156) Glissman Press, Inc., 138 Steiner.  
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.  
 (14) Goldwin & Slyter, 188 Erie.  
 (15) Greater San Francisco Ptg Co., 14 Leaven-  
 worth.  
 (127) Halle & Scott, 640 Commercial.  
 (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.  
 (158) Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.  
 (150) Helvetia Printing Co., 330 Jackson.  
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.  
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.  
 (167) International Press, 3341 Eighteenth.  
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.  
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.  
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.  
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.  
 (67) Lane & Stapleton, 347 Clay.  
 (50) Latham & Emanuel, 510 Clay.  
 (141) La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.  
 (57) Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.  
 (66) Leland Printing and Publishing Co., 19 7th.  
 (118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.  
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.  
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.  
 (44) Lynch & Hurley, 130 Van Ness Ave.  
 (102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.  
 (23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.  
 (135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.  
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 248 Ash Ave.  
 (58) Monahan, John, 449 Duboce Ave.  
 (24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.  
 (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.  
 (55) McNeill Bros., 788 McAllister.  
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial  
 (65) Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.  
 (115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.  
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.  
 (43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.  
 (38) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.  
 (144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.  
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.  
 (81) Perna Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.  
 (70) Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.  
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
 (137) Polychrome Company, 214 Hyde.  
 (168) Polyglot Press, 732 Broadway.  
 (60) Post, The Evening, 932 Valencia.  
 (109) Primo Press, 67 First.  
 (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.  
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.  
 (61) Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.  
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.  
 (27) Rooney, J. V. Co., 3237 Nineteenth.  
 (151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.  
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 1186 Market.  
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay.  
 (145) San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission  
 (54) San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.  
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.  
 (125) Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.  
 (13) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.  
 (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.  
 (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.  
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.  
 (22) Standard Printing Co., 1511 Geary.  
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.  
 (49) Steckwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.  
 (74) Stoll, H. F. Co., 604 Mission.  
 (48) Sutter Press, 166 Valencia.  
 (63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.  
 (149) Terry Printing Co., 2488 Mission.  
 (107) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.  
 (96) Townes-Meals Co., 1411 Post.  
 (162) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.  
 (85) Upton Bros. & Delselle, 115 Welch.

- (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.  
 (33) Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.  
 (35) Vale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.  
 (92) Weiss, M., 639 Baker.  
 (161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.  
 (34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.  
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

## BOOKBINDERS

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.  
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.  
 (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.  
 (93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.  
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.  
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.  
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.  
 (129) McGeeney, Wm., San Francisco.  
 (130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.  
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.  
 (169) Mayle & Osterloh, 292 Gough.  
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.  
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.  
 (23) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.  
 (132) Thumblor & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.  
 (133) Webster, Fred, 1250 Hayes.

## PHOTO ENGRAVERS

- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.  
 (31) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
 (37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 365 McAllister.  
 (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.  
 (30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial  
 and Battery.  
 (29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.  
 (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth,  
 Oakland.  
 (44) Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.  
 (32) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.  
 (38) Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

## ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS

- Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.  
 Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.

## MAILERS

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 312 Fourteenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary W. C. Booth may be addressed as above.

## Money Versus Science.

"Yes," said the young man, as he threw himself at the feet of the sweet girl graduate, "I love you, and would go to the world's end for you!"

"You could not go to the end of the world for me, James. The world, as it is called, is round, like a ball, slightly flattened at the poles. One of the first lessons in elementary geography is devoted to the shape of the globe. You must have studied it when you were a boy."

"Of course, I did, but"—

"And its no longer a theory. Circumnavigators have established the fact."

"I know, but what I meant was that I would do anything to please you. Ah, Minerva, if you only knew the aching void!"—

"There is no such thing as a void, James. Nature abhors a vacuum."

"I meant to say that my life will be lonely without you. If you were in Australia or at the North Pole, I would fly to you. I"—

"Fly! Men don't fly yet, dear boy. Even when the laws of gravity are overcome, there still remains the difficulty of maintaining a balance!"—

"Well, at all events," exclaimed the youth, "I've got a pretty fair balance at my bankers. There!"

"Well, James, since you put it in that way, I"—

And then Science took a back seat.

## Wrappers for Men.

"Men," said Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, apropos the domestic situation, to the New York City Mothers' Club recently at the Hotel Martha Washington, "are always criticising women's dress and saying what monstrous things they wear. So they do. But are they any worse than a man's? Look at the heavy clothing they wear all the year round. If I had the making of the laws I should certainly see that it was compulsory for them to wear light things in summer."

"Of course, men's clothes are not cut exactly the same as ours, but they are just as objectionable and uncomfortable. Consider their collars, in the first place. Now, if a man could only put on a wrapper, just think how nice he'd feel."

But the vision was too much for the Mothers. They rose as one woman and drowned their leader's remarks in a shout of laughter.

## TRADES UNION PAPERS.

One hundred and eighty-five monthly and 179 weekly journals in the United States and Canada are devoted exclusively to the advocacy of trades unionism.

These 364 publications, which number does not include socialist periodicals, reach a not inconsiderable portion of the laboring community and exercise an influence on it which is little suspected.

There are in North America approximately 2,500,000 working people organized into trades unions, and each of them receives the official organ of the craft to which he or she belongs and usually one or two other labor papers. But the prestige of these journals extends beyond the enrolled membership of established organizations. They number among their subscribers many sympathizers and non-union workmen. They are placed on the tables of reading rooms all over the country, and for every subscriber there are probably two readers. It is no exaggeration to say that they reach 5,000,000 readers, perhaps half as many more.—*Ex.*

James A. Emery, Secretary of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America, deplors the attack on Samuel Gompers as a most unwise move on the part of the manufacturers who are fighting organized labor, says the *Mine Workers' Journal* of Indianapolis. Mr. Emery passed through the city on his way to his headquarters in New York, and said he was familiar with the controversy between Mr. Gompers and the National Association of Manufacturers. "I advised against the publication of the attack on Gompers," said Mr. Emery, "because there was but little to base it upon, and even were the charges true, it can have but one effect, and that is to strengthen Mr. Gompers with the trade unionists of the country. I think it a most unwise move from our point of view, and I believe two-thirds of the prominent manufacturers of the country feel the same way about it that I do."

Unofficial returns of the vote in a majority of the districts of the United Mine Workers of America for a successor to John Mitchell as President, show the election of T. L. Lewis, of Bridgeport, O., by a majority of many thousands. It is claimed that detailed votes from enough locals in every district have been counted to show that Lewis has carried every district with the possible exception of two in the anthracite field. A detailed vote from 42 out of 120 locals in Illinois shows Lewis has 6,000 to 3,000 for Wilson, and the same ratio is shown in one-fourth of the Indiana vote. Lewis will carry the Pittsburgh district by 2,000 votes, and has six to one in West Virginia. In Ohio he will have twenty to his opponent's one.

General Sherman Bell, who was in charge of the field operations of the State troops during the "Peabody war" in Colorado, is open for an engagement in the Goldfield district. "If the mine owners want me I'll go if they pay me enough money," he says. "I'm through with missionary work without compensation, though, and they will have to make a straight salary. I'll go and take charge of things for the Western Federation of Miners if they want me to."

New York building trades contractors announce that they will have nothing further to do with propositions to reduce wages. There is a general impression that the agitation was originally started by Parry-Van Cleave trouble-breeders. The unions put their best foot down so hard that wage-cutting talk became unpopular, and the unions are not going to relax their vigilance, either, remarks the *Cleveland Citizen*.

For paying less than the minimum wage scale laid down by an Arbitration Court award, a firm of undertakers in Sydney, Australia, were fined 21s. and 40s. costs, recently.



## INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The subject of industrial education is one to which a good deal of thought has been devoted, with the ostensible object of increasing the standard of efficiency among the workers. The fundamental condition recognized by the students of the subject, says the *Coast Seamen's Journal*, is not so much a lack of efficiency in the work actually performed, as a lack of ability to perform more than one function in connection with the manufacture of a given product. This condition is described as over-specialization, a condition under which the worker, no matter how efficient at his or her particular specialty, is inefficient in respect to the ability required to produce the finished article. The object of industrial education is to provide facilities whereby a knowledge of all the processes involved in a given trade may be acquired by the individual worker. Such knowledge might be of comparatively little practical value to the worker in a specialized industry, but it would facilitate promotion, thus affording the workers a prospect of advancement to positions of supervision in their respective crafts, whereas such positions are now largely held by members of a class trained solely in the technical phase of their business.

Various plans have been proposed for the accomplishment of this object, among these the plan of increasing the number of apprentices. A common error in the discussion of this proposal is that of ascribing to the trade unions responsibility for the assumed shortage of apprentices. An example of this error appears in a recent discussion of the subject by the *San Francisco Chronicle*, as follows:

Our development in manual skill has been sadly hampered by the foolish course of many labor unions in demanding restrictions in the number of apprentices, when the course which the interest of labor demands is to throw wide open the doors to all trades, but with the condition that the time spent and the opportunity given shall be sufficient to turn out workmen as thoroughly skilled in all branches of their trade as were turned out under the supervision of the ancient guilds.

The great lack in American industry is not machine hands trained to do one thing and nothing else, but thoroughly skilled mechanics, which the labor unions are not now supplying except as they absorb such as are "made in Germany" or elsewhere, and it is to ultimately provide such mechanics that the Society for the Protection of Industrial Education is organized.

The condition here stipulated, namely, that the period of apprenticeship should be sufficient to "turn out workmen as thoroughly skilled in all branches of their trade as were turned out under the supervision of the ancient guilds," is now impracticable, at least so far as the unions are concerned. The utmost that the unions can insist upon is that the term of apprenticeship shall be long enough to enable the apprentice to become as proficient as the journeyman who teaches him. The so-called "foolish course" of the unions, in restricting the number of apprentices, is due in large measure to the difficulty of maintaining the condition here stated. In practice the demand for an increase in the number of apprentices is very often merely a demand for an increase in the amount of child labor, a thing of which there is already more than is good, either for the children or for the country. Under the existing circumstances, to "throw wide open the doors to all trades" would simply result in increasing the amount of child labor, and ultimately in a lowering of the existing standard of efficiency. When employers generally display a disposition to accept the condition of apprenticeship stipulated by the *Chronicle*, there will be little need of any restrictions by the unions. Until then these restrictions will continue, in most instances, to be an absolute necessity to the maintenance of such efficiency as now exists.

The attitude of the labor movement on the general question of industrial education is authoritatively shown by the action of the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor. A representative of the Society for the Promotion of Industrial

Education addressed the convention. At a subsequent session the Committee on Education reported upon the subject, as follows:

After an exhaustive, impartial discussion, your committee decided to record itself in favor of the best opportunities for the most complete industrial and technical education obtainable for prospective applicants for admission into the skilled crafts of this country, particularly as regards the full possibilities of such crafts, to the end that such applicants be fitted out not only for all usual requirements, but also for the highest supervisory duties, responsibilities and rewards; and your committee recommends that the Executive Council give this subject its early and deep consideration, examining established and proposed industrial school systems, so that it may be in a position to inform the American Federation of Labor what in the Council's opinion would be the wisest course for organized labor to pursue in connection therewith.

Thus the labor movement of the country stands committed to the principle of industrial education, with the sole reservation that the system shall be practised in good faith, not merely as a cloak for the production of cheap, immature and inefficient laborers.

United States Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, who is reported to have taken much interest in the litigation growing out of the Employers' Liability Act, which was declared to be unconstitutional, has introduced a bill which is intended to remedy the defects in the present law. The Employers' Liability Act was declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court on January 6. The decision was announced by Justice White, the court standing five to four against the law. Even among the five who voted not to sustain the statute there were different shades of opinion.

Organized labor has taken up the problem of finding relief for the 125,000 persons said to be out of work in New York City. It is expected that an appeal will be made to city, State and National Governments to assist with special emergency funds, and by giving work to some of the thousands who are out of employment.

The board of arbitration appointed to arrange the dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its telegraph operators announced its findings at Toronto, Ont., on the 10th inst., granting an increase in wages and allowance for overtime and Sunday work.

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an apprenticeship of **NOT LESS** than **THREE YEARS**.

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**DON'T FORGET THAT THE DELINEATOR and LADIES' HOME JOURNAL are UNFAIR**



This is the Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union OF AMERICA used on Custom-Made Clothing

The following named custom tailoring firms are entitled to use the Union Label of Journeymen Tailors' Union of America:

- Kelleher & Browne, 11-15 Seventh St.
- Abe Jacobs, 2581 Mission St.
- H. Levy, 1790 Sutter, cor. Buchanan.
- Bert Armstrong, 941 Fillmore St.
- Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
- Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.
- L. J. Borck, 421 Haight St.
- O'Connor & Cussen, 132 Van Ness Ave.
- L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.
- H. Cohen, 828 1/2 Devisadero St.
- Gilligan & Harlow, 530-532 McAllister St.
- Dixon & McCrystle, Inc., 445 Van Ness Ave.
- McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.
- T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.
- H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
- M. Baum, 935 Valencia St.
- Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore St., and 731 Van Ness Ave.
- W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.
- A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.
- Jussaitiss & Kainen, 923 Buchanan St.
- Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.
- Martin Bros., Market St.
- H. Cunningham, 2665 Mission & 1906 Fillmore Sts.
- Asher Bros., 1150 Market St.
- Imperial Clothiers, 2696 Mission St.
- A. Ranwick, 2328 Mission St.
- I. Dresner, 1188 McAllister St.
- Singer & Co., 470 McAllister St.
- Thos. J. Davis, 926 Market St.
- The Grand Pants Co., 1503 Market.

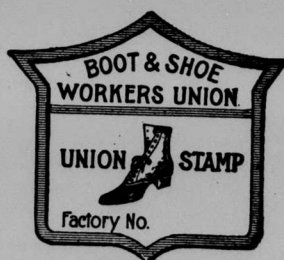
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1970-1986 MISSION STREET



## Union Members, Be Consistent

### Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

## Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET.

BOSTON, MASS.